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CONTENTS

Asia & Pacific

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

ASEAN Envoys To Urge France To Suspend SRV Aid
OANA President Marks Launching of News Network

A 1
A 1

JAPAN

Ministerial Meeting To Discuss Poland, ROK Aid
Envoy to EC Briefs Suzuki on Poland, Trade
Admiral Long Holds Talks With Sakurauchi, Ito
U.S. Senators Discuss Trade With Sakurauchi
Economic Talks To Be Held With ROK 14 Jan
Saudi Oil Minister Yamani Pays Visit 3 Jan
Meeting With Sakurauchi
Meeting With Suzuki
Suzuki Not To Visit Middle East in 1982
LDP Leaders See USSR Relations as Top Priority

C 1
C 1
C 2
C 2
C 3
C 3
C 3
C 3
C 4
C 4
C 4

NORTH KOREA

VRPR Cites World Denunciation of U.S. Policy
VRPR Calls Kim Chong-il 'Benevolent Father'
NODONG SINMUN Editorial Urges Economic Progress [8 Jan]

D 1
D 2
D 4

SOUTH KOREA

KOREA TIMES Advocates 'Summit Diplomacy' [7 Jan]
Editorial Sees Hope for Economy With New Cabinet
[KOREA TIMES 8 Jan]
Government Urged To Expand Trade With ASEAN
KTA Reports Foreign Debt Up Sharply in 1981

E 1
E 2
E 3
E 3

KAMPUCHEA

7 January Independence Anniversary Marked
Soy Keo Remarks at Meeting
Leaders at Musical Show
Cabinet Meeting
Heng Samrin Meeting Address
Wreath-Laying Ceremony
Chan Si Greeting to Brigade
Editorial on Achievements

H 1
H 1
H 1
H 2
H 2
H 6
H 6
H 7

THAILAND

Progress Seen in Arun PRC Talks on Kampuchea
Bangkok Announces Sitthi's Upcoming Burma Visit
Commentary Voices Opposition to Aid for SRV
Official Comments on Timing of Sihanouk Visit
[NATION REVIEW 7 Jan]

J 1
J 1
J 1
J 2

Supreme Command Closes 2 Khmer Refugee Camps
Arrival of 120 Vietnamese Refugees Reported
Soviet Trade Mission To Visit From 25 Jan
Gen Pramot on Weapons Purchases, Other Issues
[NATION REVIEW 28 Dec]

J 3
J 3
J 3
J 4

VIETNAM

GDR Defense Minister Pays Friendship Visit
Arrival of Delegation
Hanoi Reception
Van Tien Dung Speech
Hoffmann Speech
Series on Sovereignty Over Spratlys, Paracels
[VIETNAM COURIER]
Third Article
Fourth Article
Anniversary of Kampuchean National Day Marked
Leaders' Greetings
Nguyen Co Thach's Greetings
Hanoi Radio Commentary
7 Jan NHAN DAN Editorial
PRK Ambassador's Statement

K 1
K 1
K 1
K 2
K 3
K 3
K 3
K 6
K 11
K 11
K 12
K 13
K 14
K 15

ASEAN ENVOYS TO URGE FRANCE TO SUSPEND SRV AID

BK071515 Hong Kong AFP in English 0842 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpt] Bangkok, 7 Jan (AFP) -- Ambassadors of the five members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) will meet French External Relations Minister Claude Cheysson in Paris on Friday to seek suspension of French aid to Vietnam, it was learned here today. Thai and foreign diplomatic sources said the ASEAN ambassadors would express their concern to Mr Cheysson regarding the French aid in light of Vietnam's military presence in Cambodia.

At the end of last month, the Indonesian ambassador in Paris met French Foreign Ministry officials to seek, on behalf of ASEAN, "clarifications and express concern" over a 200 million-franc (\$40 million) Franco-Vietnamese financial protocol, diplomatic sources here said. "We oppose the French decision to provide aid to Vietnam," a Thai Foreign Ministry source said today.

The non-communist ASEAN five -- Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand -- have pressed for a halt to all aid to Vietnam until Hanoi pulls its 200,000 troops out of Cambodia to make way for free elections.

OANA PRESIDENT MARKS LAUNCHING OF NEWS NETWORK

BK310949 Hong Kong AFP in English 0907 GMT 31 Dec 81

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 31 Dec (AFP) -- The ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS NETWORK (ANN) launched by the ORGANIZATION OF ASIA-PACIFIC NEWS AGENCIES (OANA) last November goes into operation tomorrow.

In a message marking the occasion, OANA President Ahmad Mustapha Hassan urged member agencies to keep in mind ANN's two major objectives to ensure that the network succeeded in bringing the peoples of the Asia-Pacific region closer together. One such aim is to redress the current imbalance in news flow. The other is to promote good will, harmony, understanding and cooperation among the peoples in the Asia-Pacific region. ANN was launched at the Fifth General Assembly of OANA in Kuala Lumpur last November, when OANA also expanded its membership from 14 to 23.

Ahmad Mustapha, the general manager of the Malaysian news agency BERNAMA, said he was proud that OANA was able to help fulfill the aspirations of the people. "We have been very positive in our approach and very professional in our decisions, and this means that we are very responsible in our role to fulfill our task of giving meaning to the political independence that we have secured," he said. To know and then to understand one another had been the basis of the formation of OANA, and ANN will enhance the information and the knowledge that the peoples had about this area, he added.

"Without understanding, there can never be peace, and without peace there can never be development," he noted.

Nr Ahmad Mustapha expressed OANA's gratitude to UNESCO, the International Telecommunications Union, governments and governmental agencies and other organisations and individuals for helping OANA overcome hurdles in establishing ANN. He said OANA hoped to continue its close association with these organisations, not only as far as ensuring that ANN remained viable, but also in other matters of mutual concern and benefit.

MINISTERIAL MEETING TO DISCUSS POLAND, ROK AID

OW071229 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 (KYODO) -- The Japanese Government will convene a meeting of Cabinet ministers concerned with general security affairs in mid-January to study developments in Poland and the related global situation and discuss what steps Japan should take in response, government sources said Thursday.

The government has already decided on a basic position of acting in close concert with the European Community (EC) on the Polish issue. But, since the situation in the East European country is very fluid and poses a major threat to world peace, the Cabinet ministers will discuss what actual measures Japan should take to cope with developments there, the sources said.

Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki is putting particular stress on unified actions by the Western camp on the Polish issue. The ministers thus will probably decide on closer contacts with the United States and the EC group on the matter and confirm the Japanese position of urging Soviet self-restraint, observers predicted.

In a Wednesday meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dmitriy Polyanskiy, Prime Minister Suzuki said that Japan shares the view held by the United States that Moscow is responsible for the current Polish crisis. Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi repeated the Japanese position in a meeting with the Soviet ambassador Thursday.

Taking part in the upcoming Cabinet meeting will be Prime Minister Suzuki, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi, Defense Agency chief Soichiro Ito, Minister of International Trade and Industry Shintaro Abe and other ministers concerned with overall security affairs. The meeting will be also joined by Secretary General Susumu Nikaido and other top-ranking officers of the ruling Liberal-Democratic Party. This will be the first meeting of its kind since Premier Suzuki reshuffled his Cabinet and party leaders on November 30.

At the ministerial meeting, Foreign Minister Sakurauchi will first brief his colleagues about the latest developments in Poland, U.S. economic sanctions against the Soviet Union and views among the EC member nations. Free discussions will follow, the government sources said. Discussion will likely center on the outcome of the Washington meeting between U.S. President Ronald Reagan and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Tuesday. The government is not likely to immediately follow the U.S. with sanctions against the Soviet Union, but will confirm the basic policy of actions in concert with the EC nations, the observers said.

The ministerial discussions will also touch on Japan's economic assistance to South Korea, a matter on which the two countries will hold high-ranking official consultations in Seoul January 14-16.

ENVOY TO EC BRIEFS SUZUKI ON POLAND, TRADE

OW071309 Tokyo KYODO in English 1158 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 (KYODO) -- Japan's ambassador to the European Community (EC), Takaaki Kagawa, Thursday recommended that Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki implement measures against the martial law regime in Poland at least as strong as those taken by West European nations. He made the recommendation after noting that EC nations would naturally differ with the U.S. in responding to developments in Poland because their historical and geographical backgrounds are not identical with those of the U.S., informed sources said.

The ambassador, now back in Tokyo, said in that context that he sees no need for Japan to join Washington in imposing strong positive sanctions against the military government of Poland.

Kagawa expressed his views on the Polish situation during a call at the prime minister's official residence to brief Suzuki on the EC's stance toward developments in Poland, the economic situation in the Common Market and trade relations between the EC and Japan.

Referring to complaints in the Common Market over massive trade deficits with Japan, the ambassador emphasized that Japan should strive to boost imports from EC nations as much as possible by allowing their products far greater access to the Japanese market. This is all the more necessary because of the serious economic difficulties in the EC countries, he said. To those EC nations afflicted with growing unemployment and quickening inflation, Japan's ever-swelling trade surplus is the subject of envy, he said.

The ambassador warned that if Tokyo should do nothing to rectify the trade imbalance with the Common Market, the EC nations might even try to make a scapegoat of this country. It would not be at all easy for the EC economies to attain even the generally-predicted low growth pace of 2 to 3 percent this year, Ambassador Kagawa reported.

Prime Minister Suzuki told the diplomat that Tokyo is now preparing appropriate measures to improve Japan's trade relations with the Common Market. He is fully aware of the EC's economic plight, he said.

ADMIRAL LONG HOLDS TALKS WITH SAKURAUCHI, ITO

OW071235 Tokyo KYODO in English 1157 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 7 (KYODO) -- Adm Robert Long, commander in chief of U.S. forces in the Pacific, told Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakurauchi Thursday that the United States expects Japan to continue strengthening its defense power.

Adm Long, presently visiting Japan to attend a meeting of the Japan-U.S. Security Consultative Committee in Tokyo, expressed his gratitude for efforts made by Foreign Minister Sakurauchi in increasing Japan's new defense budget, during his conference with the foreign minister at the Foreign Ministry. Long went on to say that Japan should continue similar efforts in future.

Foreign Minister Sakurauchi replied that Japan wants to continue the steady efforts it has been making to increase its defense capacity.

Prior to his conference with the foreign minister, Adm Long paid a courtesy call on Defense Agency Director General Soichiro Ito at the agency. Adm Long told the director general that he appreciates the efforts made by the Japanese Government to increase the 1982 defense budget by 7.754 percent over the 1981 fiscal year level. He also said that Japan-U.S. defense cooperation has special importance for the security of the free nations. His statement was interpreted to mean that the United States places great expectations on Japan-U.S. cooperation in such fields as military technology.

Ito expressed his understanding for the U.S. admiral's opinion, and promised to push defense cooperation.

U.S. SENATORS DISCUSS TRADE WITH SAKURAUCHI

OW080650 Tokyo KYODO in English 0637 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 8 (KYODO) -- Contending that U.S. products are not being accorded fair treatment in the Japanese market, two U.S. senators urged Japan Friday to redouble efforts to give them better access to the market.

In a meeting with Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuraiuchi, Senators John C. Danforth, Republican-Missouri, and John H. Chafee, Republican-Rhode Island, said the swelling U.S. trade deficit with Japan is indeed a big problem.

But the more important problem is that there is a strong belief in the United States that Japan does not accord fair treatment to U.S. products in its market when there should be a spirit of reciprocity, Danforth said. Danforth, chairman of the Senate Trade Subcommittee, said it is important for the two nations to build up fairer relations.

Danforth, known here as a hardliner on Japan-U.S. trade, introduced last year legislation for curbing Japanese car imports to the United States.

Chafee said American commodities should be given fairer opportunities in the Japanese market so as to appease mounting protectionist sentiment in U.S. Congress.

In reply, Foreign Minister Sakuraiuchi said he fully understands the U.S. position. He said he would try to promote imports from the United States. In this connection, he explained in detail the Japanese policy on removal of nontariff barriers and tariff reductions.

The U.S. senators arrived there Thursday at the invitation of the Federation of Economic Organizations (Keidanren). While in Japan until January 15, they will confer with government and business leaders.

ECONOMIC TALKS TO BE HELD WITH ROK 14 JAN

OW071219 Tokyo KYODO in English 1132 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo, Jan 7 (KYODO) — Japan and South Korea have agreed to hold talks between their foreign ministers as soon as possible to settle the problem of a South Korean request for \$6 billion in loans from this country, Japan's Foreign Ministry said Thursday.

To prepare for the ministerial meeting, high-ranking officials of the two countries will meet in Seoul January 14-16 the ministry said. Japan will be represented at the preparatory meeting by Akitane Kiuchi, director of the Foreign Ministry's Asian Affairs Bureau, Ministry officials said.

If the preliminary talks go smoothly, Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuraiuchi will visit South Korea around March to pave the way for a final agreement between Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan around May, the officials said.

At the upcoming preparatory talks, Japan hopes to learn details of the economic projects for which South Korea is seeking the Japanese loans, according to the officials.

The Foreign Ministry hopes to hold further rounds of working-level talks with South Korea before reaching broad agreement at the meeting of foreign ministers, they said.

SAUDI OIL MINISTER YAMANI PAYS VISIT 3 JAN

Meeting With Sakuraiuchi

OW040921 Tokyo KYODO in English 0837 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 4 (KYODO) -- Visiting Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani formally told Foreign Minister Yoshio Sakuraiuchi Monday that the visit of Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz Al Sa'ud to Japan, scheduled to begin next Monday, would be postponed due to the current Middle-Eastern situation, the ministry said. Yamani made the remark in the afternoon here during talks with Sakuraiuchi, it said.

Meeting With Suzuki

OW050535 Tokyo KYODO in English 0522 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5 (KYODO) -- Crown Prince Fahd of Saudi Arabia has postponed his scheduled visit to Japan next week because of the tense Mideast situation, Saudi Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Affairs Zaki Yamani officially told Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday. Yamani paid a courtesy call on Suzuki and delivered the crown prince's message, in which he regretted having to put off the visit. He had been scheduled to arrive here next Monday.

Explaining the short notice, Yamani told Suzuki the crown prince wanted to come to Japan as scheduled even after he postponed his visit to the United States. Israel's annexation of the Golan Heights and other current developments in the Middle East finally forced Fahd to put off his Tokyo visit, according to Yamani. He also conveyed to Suzuki the crown prince's wishes that Japan will contribute to Mideast peace through the United Nations.

Suzuki told Yamani he expected Crown Prince Fahd to visit Japan in the near future.

Yamani, who arrived here Sunday, left for home early in the afternoon.

SUZUKI NOT TO VISIT MIDDLE EAST IN 1982

OW050621 Tokyo KYODO in English 0616 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] Tokyo, Jan 5 (KYODO) -- Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki Tuesday said he will not visit the Middle East this year. Suzuki made this remark in reply to a reporter's question Tuesday.

For a time last year, there was talk of the prime minister visiting the region early in 1982. But the idea was shelved due to the volatile situation in the Middle East. Officials had said then that the prime minister's busy schedule would allow a visit only during the opening weeks of the year.

LDP LEADERS SEE USSR RELATIONS AS TOP PRIORITY

OW040645 Tokyo KYODO in English 1516 GMT 4 Jan 82

[Excerpts] Tokyo Jan 4 KYODO -- Ruling Liberal-Democratic Party leaders said Monday that they will concentrate their "parliamentary diplomacy" this year on the improvement of Japan's relations with the Soviet Union. The leaders said that preparations are already being made to send LDP members of the Japan-Soviet Parliamentarian Friendship League to Moscow as part of the new effort. The league members, to be dispatched to the Soviet Union possibly this spring, will include Dietmen Fumio Abe and Eiji Nonaka, they said.

Japan-Soviet relations, strained as a result of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan in 1979, are on the verge of further deterioration because of the outbreak of the Poland crisis late last year. Besides the unfavorable international developments, the LDP leaders pointed out Japan and the Soviet Union are faced by such other serious matters in their bilateral relations as the northern territorial problem and economic cooperation. "It is because of these conditions," they said, "that we feel we must do everything possible as members of the Diet (parliament) to better our relations with the Soviet Union."

On the governmental level, the two countries are expected to resume their regular working-level consultation later this month, following the suspension caused by the strained bilateral relations. The Foreign Ministry, however, has so far been reluctant to approve of the efforts made by the LDP members on the "private level" to improve the Japan-Soviet relations. Ministry officials say that it would be rather difficult [to] coordinate the private-level efforts with the government's official policy.

VRPR CITES WORLD DENUNCIATION OF U.S. POLICY

SK070015 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 1000 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Article from feature program "Trend of the World"]

[Text] In this hour, we will review how Reagan's policy of aggression and war has evoked strong opposition and protest from the international community.

Today's edition of the Tokyo SHIMBUN carries an article contributed by a critic of U.S. diplomacy under the headline "Correctly View the Situation -- Reagan's Diplomacy," strongly denouncing Reagan's foreign policy, which has placed priority on the military sector. The article contends that Reagan's foreign and domestic policies have strangled the United States. It adds that Reagan's methods are very dangerous and might lead the world to disaster, quoting Reagan's remarks on limited nuclear war. The article says Reagan is anxious to see the Stars and Stripes hoisted everywhere in the world.

If Reagan does not review his policies, the United States will eventually be isolated or destroyed, the article warns. The isolation of the United States is due to the global anti-war sentiment -- a reaction to Reagan's policy of aggression.

As is known, after gaining power at the behest of U.S. monopoly capitalists, the Reagan administration, in trying to extricate itself from a crisis by pursuing a policy of aggression and war, is rapidly building up its military capabilities. Since its inauguration, the Reagan administration has worked to increase military expenditures and to develop nuclear weapons. In addition, it has frequently staged major military exercises throughout the world. It has put pressure on Japan and West European countries to join the campaign to implement a policy of aggression and war. However, Reagan's policy of war to hoist the Stars and Stripes, now stained with aggression and plunder, is the product of an anachronistic illusion. We live in an era of independence, no one wants to be subject to another's domination. The world's people desire peace, not war.

Accordingly, Reagan's illusion about the hoisting of the Stars and Stripes and world conquest, opposed throughout the world, has experienced failure and frustration. Instead of being raised, the Stars and Stripes have been burned and defiled. U.S. military interference in El Salvador, stepped up with the inauguration of Reagan last January, has fanned an anti-U.S. sentiment in Latin America and the world. To maintain a fascist dictatorial system in El Salvador and thwart the struggle for democratization spreading in Latin America, the United States has brazenly interfered in that country by giving economic and military aid to the reactionary militarists and by sending airborne troops to them.

Voices have been raised in various countries all over the world, including Latin America and Europe, to denounce these acts by Reagan and aggressive U.S. maneuvers, demanding that the United States take its hands off El Salvador and saying that the United States is waging an undeclared war in the Caribbean on the pretext of the crisis in El Salvador. Last March, thousands of people staged an anti-U.S. demonstration in Mexico to protest U.S. interference in El Salvador. Scathingly defining Reagan's maneuvers as an outrageous violation of the sovereignty of El Salvador, they burned the Stars and Stripes.

Many persons in such countries as Grenada, Nicaragua, Denmark, Norway, West Germany, Belgium and Austria have strongly denounced Reagan's schemes for intervention in the internal affairs of El Salvador by staging demonstrations in front of the U.S. Embassies in their countries. The U.S. nuclear war policy faces strong opposition even in Western Europe. Antinuclear meetings and demonstrations continue to be staged in these countries by those opposed to the U.S. military buildup and the deployment of new nuclear weapons in their countries. The Stars and Stripes were burned.

In September, when U.S. Secretary of State Haig was visiting West Germany, some 50,000 anti-American demonstrators in Bonn tore and burned the U.S. flag, shouting that the United States was trying to turn Europe and West Germany into a shooting gallery for the superpowers. In October 1981, 150,000 demonstrators in Spain burned the U.S. flag while shouting anti-American slogans.

Such an anti-American trend in Europe began to rise immediately after Reagan hinted in October 1981 at the possibility of limited nuclear war in Europe. Ever since, mass rallies and demonstrations denouncing Reagan's nuclear war policy have continued in the United Kingdom, West Germany, Italy, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, the Netherlands and Finland. Those participating at such anti-American rallies and demonstrations shredded U.S. flags, demanding withdrawal from NATO and opposing deployment of nuclear weapons in Europe. The U.S. flag is also being burned in other anti-American demonstrations staged by those protesting the words and deeds of U.S. administration's envoys. In October 1981, when former U.S. Secretary of State Kissinger visited Peru, tens of thousands of citizens there, protesting his visit, burned the Stars and Stripes in his presence and hurled eggs at him. The U.S. special envoy to the Middle East, Philip Habib, also faced strong protest in Arab countries such as Syria. Strong anti-American demonstrations to condemn the deeds of foreign officials were staged in Mexico, Brazil, Greece and West Germany. The outraged demonstrators burned Reagan in effigy and tore up the U.S. flag. Seeing such a phenomenon, on 26 December 1981 former U.S. Presidential Adviser Brzezinski warned that Reagan's policy will be dragged into a crisis by next spring.

Even though Reagan is running wild to realize his dream of dominating the world, he faces only protests and denunciation throughout the world.

VRPR CALLS KIM CHONG-IL 'BENEVOLENT FATHER'

SK071253 (Clandestine) Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification in Korean to South Korea 0300 GMT 7 Jan 81

["Ray of Guidance" program: "Great Aide"]

[Text] Voices lauding the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il as the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] assisting the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary cause are daily growing louder. Some time ago, a British journalist wrote that the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, as the powerful aide to the great leader, is another sun [tto hambunui taeyang] not seen before in human history. A personage from Latin America wrote in a newspaper that the future of mankind is bright because the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, as aide to the respected and beloved leader, adds lustre to his cause.

Since the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il made an awe-inspiring and outstanding appearance on the honorable (?platform) of the Sixth KWP Congress in October 1980, a roar of cheers extolling him has been ringing loud in every country in the world.

Needless to say, when there is a great man who has won a shining achievement in history and for mankind, public interest is supposed to be focused on one who assists him. However, the world interest directed to the dear comrade leader is unprecedented in the history of mankind. The dear comrade leader has received the spotlight of the era that no great man has ever received in history, and was chosen as the sole successor to the respected and beloved leader in the midst of great interest and expectations by the world's people.

It is true that world interest and expectation directed to the successor assisting the leader are decided according to the prestige and the revolutionary cause of the leader who will be succeeded by the successor. The great interest focused on the dear comrade leader is attributable to the prestige the respected and beloved leader enjoys among world people for his immortal revolutionary achievements, and to the fact that the inheritance and development of the great leader have become matters of world concern.

The world interest and expectation directed to the dear comrade leader finally turned into stormy acclamations when people saw the great leadership talent possessed by the dear comrade leader.

In actuality, the heavy duty of assisting the leader and of inheriting his cause is not one that can be accomplished by anyone. Only one who possesses the talent of leadership which corresponds to the duty can undertake the heavy task of the times. Moreover, for the great leader, needless to say, only an outstanding person who possesses perfect talent can assist him and inherit his cause.

The great talent of leadership possessed by the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il was fully displayed through his assistance for the respected and beloved leader and during the course of his handling of party, government, economic, military, cultural and other state affairs.

The dear comrade leader is a model of the Kimilsongists who has fully inherited the great idea, outstanding leadership and noble virtue of the respected and beloved leader and is loyally carrying on the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The first qualification required for the successor to assist the leader and inherit and complete his revolutionary cause is loyalty to the leader. Without loyalty to the leader, it is impossible to be loyal to the revolutionary cause.

The dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, assisting the great leader who pioneered and carried out the chuche cause, is, above all, a model of loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. Holding the fatherly leader in high esteem, he is devoting himself to implementing the far-reaching plan of the leader.

The thought and activities of the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il stem from and end up in ardent loyalty to the respected and beloved leader. This is shown by the fact that the dear comrade leader has formulated the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary idea as Kimilsongism. The formulation of the leader's idea is not something that can be done by anyone. The job can be done only by the successor who is endlessly loyal to the leader and fully espouses his ideas.

It was in the fall of 1971 when the dear comrade leader was resting awhile in (Mupo), a fishing spot at the foot of Mt. Paektu. With the line dropped in the water, he was in deep meditation, not realizing he had hooked a fish. To a man accompanying him he said: Sitting here with my line cast in the water, I find the thoughts that had been held up in my mind coming forth. And he emotionally talked about the greatness of the respected and beloved leader's revolutionary ideology.

After repeated meditation and research, the dear comrade leader formalized the great leader's ideology as Kimilsongism and promulgated it to the world. On this basis, he further deepened and developed the theory of the Kimilsongism on revolution and construction.

An illustration of the dear comrade leader's loyalty to the great leader can also be found in his assistance to the wise leadership of the great leader, assistance which accelerates the revolution and construction. Loyalty to the leader should be expressed not in words but in deeds and in practice. Without correctly grasping the intentions and plans of the leader and without waging the struggle to put these into practice, loyalty to the leader is inconceivable. Correctly grasping the intentions and plans of the great leader, the dear comrade leader regards it as the most rewarding thing to lighten the burdens of the respected and beloved leader by brilliantly embodying them.

This incident took place on a spring day a few years ago. The dear comrade leader, who was conducting on-the-spot guidance at a construction site in North Pyongan Province, received a telephone call from abroad from the respected and beloved leader, who, though visiting foreign countries, expressed concern about farming back home. By that night he was in Kangwon Province. Visiting a small farm there, he counted the number of corn stalks planted per pyong, and only when he was briefed by the cadres on the status of farming at that farm did the dear comrade leader feel relieved, believing that the leaders should no longer worry about farming problems.

Determined to unburden the great leader, who was worried about agriculture problems at home even during his visit to foreign countries, the dear comrade leader spent the night on the wind blown paddies of the farm. At the same time, in order to check on the progress of construction projects which the fatherly leader was concerned about, the dear comrade leader, wearing fatigues and work shoes, dropped in on construction sites. He sincerely assisted the great leader by visiting construction sites of houses for the people, which had been begun out of the great leader's consideration for the people.

Day and night, the dear comrade leader devoted himself to relieving the burden of the respected and beloved leader in revolutionary work. It was none but the dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il who ignited the flames of automation by spending days and nights in mining villages after realizing that the leader was intent on relieving the workers from arduous labor.

The dear comrade leader, who faithfully holds in high esteem the respected and beloved leader's intentions and plans, is deftly leading the complicated work of socialist construction by displaying extraordinary revolutionary command abilities and dexterous organizational skills. Thus, wherever he lays his hands, edifices spring up, even in the wilderness, and wherever he directs his gaze, highways are built, even on steep mountains. Such is the legend which always accompanies him. He truly is a genius of creation and construction.

The days he has spent in leading the revolution and construction by carrying out policies with burning loyalty to the respected and beloved leader have been days of love spent trying to see to it that the great leader's consideration and benevolent love for the people reaches everybody.

Always unassuming and humble, the dear comrade leader mixes with the masses and always takes care of every aspect of the public life. This is why the people unanimously call him dear comrade leader and our benevolent father [uriui chaaeroun oboi]. Embodied in this respectful name are the masses' endless admiration and respect and also their boundless intimacy with him.

Indeed, dear comrade leader Kim Chong-il, who is endlessly loyal to the respected and beloved leader and who has embodied in his person the ideology, leadership and the noble virtues of the great leader, is a great aide who leads every aspect of state affairs, including party, state, military, economic and cultural affairs, in line with the intent and hopes of the great leader.

NODONG SINMUN EDITORIAL URGES ECONOMIC PROGRESS

SK081037 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Pyongyang, January 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN in an editorial January 8 calls upon the working people to launch a vigorous drive for carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of schedule.

It says: The Second Seven-Year Plan is a grand fighting programme for lifting our national economy to a new, higher peak to suit the level of the nation's economic development which has reached a lofty stage and the lawful demand of socialist and communist construction. When it is fulfilled, our country will turn into a more developed powerful socialist industrial state and a land of happier life for the people and the political and economic potential of the republic will grow beyond comparison.

The fulfilment of this long-range plan will bring about a signal turn in accelerating the complete victory of socialism and providing our people with a more independent and creative living conditions by laying solid material and technical foundations of socialism and raising the material and cultural living standards of the people to a high stage.

The editorial goes on: There remain only three years to go in the Second Seven-Year Plan. We should completely attain the long-range objectives of the vast Second Seven-Year Plan in a far shorter period than these remaining years. To this end, it is important to wage this year's battle successfully in all domains of the national economy. Only when we organize this year's battle successfully can we open up a definite prospect for carrying out the Second Seven-Year Plan ahead of the set time and attain faster the new ten long-range objectives, the higher goals advanced by the sixth congress of the party.

The editorial stresses: When we open up a definite prospect for fulfilling the Second Seven-year Plan ahead of schedule this year through an energetic drive, we can make this significant year in which falls the 70th birthday of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-sung a most jubilant year in the history of the revolutionary struggle of our people, just as the party plans. Only then can we further increase the potential of our independent economy which is developing constantly at a high rate and once again powerfully demonstrate the might of unity and cohesion of our party and people.

... our party's unshakable decision and will to make a decisive progress in the fulfilment of the Second Seven-Year Plan by waging this year's battle well as the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song wishes.

All the functionaries and working people should once again powerfully demonstrate the heroic spirit of our people led by the glorious Workers Party of Korea with an invincible might by performing shining feats in the significant battle this year with intense loyalty to the party and the leader, stresses the editorial.

KOREA TIMES ADVOCATES 'SUMMIT DIPLOMACY'

SK070553 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 7 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Vitality in Diplomacy"]

[Text] Opening the nation's diplomacy this year will be working-level negotiations between Korea and Japan due to take place in Seoul next week on bilateral economic cooperation, a crucial issue carried over from last year. If things go well as now cautiously hoped with the recent introduction of fresh settings both in Seoul and Tokyo, the two nations are expected to have a meeting of their foreign ministers in March and a summit talk, possibly in May. A breakthrough in the intricate Korea-Japan relations will indeed pave the way not only for a sizable expansion in cooperation between the neighboring countries, which are already interwoven in many fields, but also for promoting regional security.

If the settlement of pending problems with Japan is an imminent task of grave importance, the nation is faced with a host of other diplomatic issues and challenges.

First of all, there is the ever-present imperative of promoting the republic's relations with both friendly and "cool" nations, while fending off or countering persistent North Korean diplomatic maneuvers, for the sake of maintaining peace and stability on the Korean Peninsula and creating a realistic basis for the ultimate territorial unification. This includes painstaking efforts to upgrade existing ties and to cultivate new venues with nations in the formidable nonaligned block, which will hold a summit conference of their own this September in Baghdad and, hopefully, with some of communist states.

Equally important is a pragmatic approach to increase economic cooperation with as many countries as possible and partake in creating international economic conditions conducive to a "second takeoff" in the nation's socioeconomic development. Easier said than done, this also requires shrewd all-round efforts -- probably more than ever -- as world nations, big and small, are inclined to growing nationalism, albeit of different sorts, presenting an ironic side effect of the international trend for interdependence.

For all the challenges and hardship lying ahead, the republic is situated in relatively favorable circumstances, as compared with recent years, in waging more active and vigorous diplomacy.

Along with notable progress in political development and social stability involving the inauguration of the Fifth Republic, the nation last year witnessed corresponding improvement in its external relations.

Highlighting the external outreach were President Chon Tu-hwan's two overseas trips -- first to the United States, the republic's chief ally, followed by a swing through the five member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. Then there were international decisions awarding Seoul the right to host the 1988 world Olympic games and the 1986 Asian games as well.

Continuity is essential in diplomacy and in this sense the developments of last year make up a precious asset. Yet what is also needed are new initiatives -- both to broaden the diplomatic horizon and to meet fresh challenges.

Falling in this category are stepped-up endeavors to materialize more wide-ranging "summit diplomacy" which, featuring exchanges of visits by chief executives with foreign countries for substantive talks, has become popular in the international community. Reports have it that about ten heads of foreign governments in Africa and Southeast Asia may visit Korea this year. Astute efforts are in order to realize their visits, but then why not other foreign leaders? In this connection, we wish to renew our earlier suggestion that due arrangements be expedited for a return visit to Korea by U.S. President Ronald Reagan sometime this year, the centennial of the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries.

EDITORIAL SEES HOPE FOR ECONOMY WITH NEW CABINET

SK080157 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 8 Jan 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Hope for Economy"]

[Text] With the emergence of new economic administrators led by acting Prime Minister Yu Chang-sun in the latest Cabinet reshuffle, it is true that industrialists as well as the people as a whole seem to entertain new hope of getting over the economic hardships facing the nation these days.

In view of the adverse economic conditions at home and in the international community at present, we can hardly expect to find any breakthrough immediately, despite the replacement of economic ministers under the present national economic conditions. However, since the newly appointed economic ministers including acting Premier Yu are understood to be seasoned economists, particularly familiar with practical business economy, our industrialists appear to be more hopeful than before for an early recovery from the currently inactive economic activities.

As a result, economic activities have become dull, along with a marked decrease in employment opportunities, while the economic growth pace has been sluggish and domestic demand excessively discouraged.

Even though the nation was able to attain its annual export goal of more than \$20 billion last year, the increased imports to a corresponding degree resulted in a trade deficit. Consequently, the national economy has to suffer a worsening international payments situation, most regrettably, exposing a gloomy aspect of the economic situation at home. Even though the commodity prices are said to be rather stable, this is not immediately attributed to effective economic measures but greatly to the stable prices of oil and raw materials in the international markets.

Probably so as to cope with economic reality at this juncture, the new economic ministers are understood to be seeking the wisdom of boldly alleviating the existing restrictive measures detrimental to business and industrial activities. This has been reportedly suggested by acting Premier Yu while meeting with the heads of major economic organizations.

The economic planners are also expected to adopt a policy of having national economic activities steered by the private sector's initiative from now on.

What the majority of people are eager to see is an invigorated economic trend in which they can earn substantial incomes through economic growth to be regained in the days ahead. It is needless to say that employment chances should be widened with domestic demand increasing due to revitalized economic activities in the near future.

We have no reason to oppose the increased volume of exports at a rapid pace. Yet merchandise whose added value is high should be sold more in the foreign markets, thus bringing about profits in substantial amounts from international transactions.

In the sphere of imports, it is most understandable that restrictive measures should be imposed on anything considered not immediately necessary for the national economy. In this way alone can the nation expect to see any favorable turn in the international balance of payments situation before long.

Major stress should be placed on encouraging industrialists to invest, as a means of successfully transcending the presently inactive economic situation.

At the same time, it should be remembered that the industrial structure led by private concerns based on free competitive principles is immediately conducive to strengthening international competitive power.

GOVERNMENT URGED TO EXPAND TRADE WITH ASEAN

SK080105 Seoul YONHAP in English 0040 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korea will have to diversify its exports to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries if it wants to sustain an increase in its trade with the five nations, an official survey said Friday.

According to a survey by the state-run Korea Trade Promotion Corporation (Kotra), South Korea's major export items to the ASEAN countries have been iron and steel, textiles, electronic goods, fertilizer and cement, most of which are now facing increasing import restrictions by the five Southeast Asian countries for the protection of their domestic industries.

On the other hand, these countries are now seeking to expand inter-ASEAN trade with preferential tariffs for the member nations of the regional organization.

The survey called on Korean industry to make increased investment in the ASEAN countries, whose gross national product (GNP) growth rate next year is projected at 8.2 percent.

As a measure to encourage and support such investment, the survey urged the conclusion of bilateral agreements on the prevention of double taxation and investment guarantee between South Korea and the five nations, as agreed on during President Chon Tu-hwan's tour of the ASEAN countries last year.

KTA REPORTS FOREIGN DEBT UP SHARPLY IN 1981

SK080930 Seoul YONHAP in English 0740 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Seoul, Jan 8 (YONHAP) -- Korea's outstanding external debts at the end of last year totaled 33 billion U.S. dollars, a level representing 54 percent of the country's gross national product, according to the Korean Traders Association (KTA) Friday.

In a recommendation to the government, the KTA said top priority should be given to the defense of the nation's balance of international payment position through the strengthening of competitive edge, expansion of domestic savings, and other measures.

It noted that Korea's trade deficit in 1980 amounted to 5.5 billion dollars, up 1.260 million dollars from the previous year's.

7 JANUARY INDEPENDENCE ANNIVERSARY MARKED

Soy Keo Remarks at Meeting

BK030737 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 2 Jan 82

[Text] In order to celebrate the third anniversary of the great victory of 7 January, the General Staff and the National Defense Ministry held a meeting to review work in 1981 and set plans for 1982 to be implemented by all departments attached to the General Staff. Attending the meeting were Comrade Soy Keo, member of the party Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff; Comrade Tea Banh, deputy chief of the General Staff; Comrade (Son Thay), deputy chief of General Staff in charge of the Combat Commission; and several cadres representing units attached to the General Staff.

Opening the meeting, Comrade (Phan Salin), chef de cabinet of the General Staff, summed up work in 1981 by stressing the growth of the KPRAF both in size and quality and the success it realized in implementing all tasks prescribed by the party. He appreciated the fact that the victories won were attributable to the fact that cadres and combatants of all offices attached to the General Staff struggled persistently to perform their duty in service of the revolution and people and to rid themselves completely of all phenomena that did not serve the revolution, turning this effort into a vigorous emulation campaign for outstanding achievements.

Afterward, the meeting listened to speeches by representatives of outstanding units and individuals reporting on good experiences gained in the successful implementation of tasks by each unit and individual. Every representative pledged to build individuals and units further in all fields, particularly to maintain militant solidarity with the combatants of Vietnam and Laos in the common struggle against the common enemies — U.S. imperialism, the Chinese expansionists and the genocidal Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique.

On behalf of the National Defense Ministry, Comrade Soy Keo praised the enthusiasm displayed by all cadres and combatants in carrying out the tasks for the party and people. He commended them by emphasizing: [begin recording] On behalf of the National Defense Ministry and the General Staff as a whole, I am delighted to extend best wishes to all comrades on the occasion of this new year. All of us must endeavor to build the army in accordance with our 5-year plan, ensuring that our army becomes bigger, stronger and more courageous in all fields, departments and sectors, such as the radio communications, engineering, artillery, navy and air force, making them firmer in defense and more powerful than ever with each passing day. [applause] [end recording]

At the end of the meeting, Comrade Soy Keo presented outstanding units with flags of honor and 98 brilliant cadres and combatants with certificates and letters of citation. The meeting ended in a joyous atmosphere full of pride to fulfill the 1982 tasks.

Leaders at Musical Show

BK051529 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] At 1430 on 1 January the Central Committee of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association and the Ministry of Information, Press and Culture organized a musical show at the Bassac River Front Theater Hall to celebrate the 7 January National Day and the 37th founding day of the fraternal heroic VPA. Attending as guests of honor were Comrade Bou Thang, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and chairman of the Central Propaganda and Education Commission; Comrade Chan Ven, secretary general of the Council of State and chairman of the Kampuchea-Vietnam Friendship Association; Superior Bonze Tep Vong, vice chairman of the National Assembly and of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] National Council; and ministers, vice ministers, cadres, employees and workers from various offices and ministries under the central organization. Comrade Ngo Dien and Comrade Khamphan Vilachit, respectively ambassadors extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the SRV and the LPDR to Kampuchea, also attended this grand occasion.

Comrade Chan Ven took the floor to warmly hail and greet the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day and the 37th founding anniversary of the fraternal VPA.

Cabinet Meeting

BK060800 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Jan 82

[Text] At 1400 GMT on 4 January the cabinet of the Council of Ministers held a grand meeting at the former royal palace to mark the third anniversary of the 7 January National Independence Day. On this occasion, Comrade Matah Loah, assistant to the minister attached to the cabinet of the Council of Ministers, exposed the crimes committed by the traitorous genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan gang against our Kampuchean nation and people. He also talked about the all-round progress made since liberation, thanks to the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP using Marxism-Leninism as the compass. He urged all cadres and employees present to strengthen their sense of patriotism and international solidarity, particularly solidarity with Vietnam, Laos and other socialist countries, in order to build a new Kampuchea and achieve more successes on the road of authentic revolutionary socialism.

Afterward, Comrade Ung Phan, minister director of the cabinet of the Council of Ministers, expounded on the significance of the 7 January victory, which eliminated the danger of genocide and liberated Kampuchean and its people from destruction and misery, making it possible for the Kampuchean people to be reborn and to defend, build and stabilize the nation and develop in all fields. He highly appreciated the courageous struggle of the heroic Kampuchean people and army, who have confidence in the party leadership and who closely cooperated with the heroic People's Armies of Vietnam and Laos in freeing Kampuchea from the yoke of the traitorous genocidal gang until the historic victory achieved on 7 January 1979. He talked about the tasks of cadres and employees and stressed that Kampuchea's victory was attributable to the pure sense of patriotism and a broad sense of proletarian internationalist solidarity, particularly solidarity with fraternal Vietnam.

Heng Samrin Meeting Address

BK080420 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0456 GMT 7 JAN 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan (SPK) -- A solemn meeting was held in Phnom Penh this morning on the occasion of the third anniversary of the liberation of the country (7 January).

The meeting Presidium included among others, Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State; Chea Sim, member of the Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Chan Si, member of the Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense; Hun Sen, member of the Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; many ministers and vice ministers; and representatives of mass organizations. Members of the diplomatic corps in Phnom Penh were also present.

Beginning the ceremony, Chea Sim stressed in his speech the significance of the 7 January 1979 National Liberation Day, which he said is a glorious and unforgettable historic event for all the Kampuchean people.

In his address, President Heng Samrin noted: Three years ago, thanks to the unconditional aid of the fraternal Vietnamese People's Army, the Kampuchean people rose up and overthrew the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, totally liberating our beloved territory. We have annihilated the cruel and barbarous genocidal regime, a work and harmful legacy of Maoism and the most savage work in the history of mankind. This great victory day of the Kampuchean people can be considered the day of resurrection for our entire people. We escaped death and have returned in peace to our native villages.

From the regime of threats and tyranny by executioners, under whom we were treated as beasts, with our life in their hands, we have pulled ourselves up again energetically and are now in a firm position to master our own and our nation's destiny. Out of the abyss of darkness, we are now advancing toward the shining light of socialism -- the best regime in the world. On 7 January 1979 a new and glorious era was opened and recorded in the golden book of our national history.

The past 3 years have proved to very short when compared to the history of national construction by the fraternal peoples in the world. Nevertheless, in a country completely upset from top to bottom, the Kampuchean people have given rebirth in all domains to great works which previously seemed to be unrealizable.

In 1979 we scored resounding victories in the military field. We annihilated the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khiem Samphan regime -- unwavering lackeys of Beijing -- and frustrated all of their attempts to return to tyrannize and massacre us again. They fled and have sought refuge in Thailand. This genocidal regime is utterly insane, barbarous and savage, and is unprecedented in human history. It sacrificed the Kampuchean people's flesh and blood to experiment with the Maoist doctrine. If it was not for the 7 January 1979 victory and Vietnam's assistance, our nation would be wiped out of the great human society. The abolition of the genocidal regime has partly suppressed the base of the Chinese big-nation expansionism and hegemony in Southeast Asia. It handed the Beijing clique a strategic setback and contributed to defending peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Spurred on by this momentous victory in the military field, we achieved other shining successes in the economic field in the following year of 1980. The danger of frightening famine bequeathed by the Pol Pot regime, which had threatened the Kampuchean people's life, was eliminated. Agricultural production has been restored. In 1980 our cultivated area was double that of 1979. Many factories, enterprises and handicrafts have resumed production to turn out a certain amount of staple goods for the people. Banknotes -- the riel -- were put in circulation throughout the country; the state trade was restored; and markets were reestablished. The people's life, though still difficult, has gradually stabilized, creating favorable conditions for the achievement of new victories in the third year of the PRK.

We have won victories in the military field in 1979; in the economic field in 1980; and in all domains in 1981, particularly in the political domain. The year of 1981 was also the year which reflected the dynamic force of our people, who master their own destiny. It was also the year in which the political and moral identity of our people of all social strata and ethnic groups has been asserted on our beloved territory.

The Fourth KPRP Congress was crowned with shining success. It has gathered keen views of the party and the people as a whole. It has determined the strategic objective and line for the Kampuchean revolution to advance step by step through the transition period to socialism.

He outlined various immediate and necessary tasks in the building and defense of the fatherland. Exercising their right of mastery, our people have participated with enthusiasm in the elections of local people's revolutionary committees and members of the National Assembly -- the supreme organ of our country. The National Assembly has adopted the most democratic and progressive Constitution in the nation's history. It has elected the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, which is the only authentic and legal representative of our people. At the end of this year [as received], the KUFNCD held its third congress, proving that our people as a whole are united more closely than ever. This constitutes one of the factors of the victory of our Kampuchean revolution.

In 1981, thanks to the leadership of the party and the Council of Ministers and to the tremendous efforts of all production solidarity groups and the people as a whole, we were able to recoup the damage caused by floods and the drought. The people's living conditions are being stabilized gradually. The health network is being expanded into remote areas; the people's health is improving progressively; and diseases have diminished gradually and visibly. About 1.5 million children are going to school during the 1981-82 school year. The anti-illiteracy campaign is now in full swing. More than 400,000 students are taking elementary and refresher courses. People's song and dance groups have been organized everywhere.

The chairman added: On this glorious day of 7 January we express our gratitude to the Communist Party, government, people and army of Vietnam for having saved us from the danger of genocide. They are currently deploying all their efforts -- both physical and moral -- to help us in the defense and reconstruction of our country.

We salute and thank the Vietnamese experts who are contributing to the accomplishment of our tasks by closely cooperating with Kampuchean cadres in all fields of activity. Also on this occasion, we all send our most sincere greetings to the Vietnamese families, cadres, combatants and experts who are fulfilling their international obligation in Kampuchea. To them we express the profound gratitude of our people.

We express our gratitude to the brother Soviet Union, which is the protective bulwark of peace and revolutions in the world and which has given our people an immense amount of aid and devoted support. We express our friendly and warm sentiments to the party, government and people of the LPDR and to other brother socialist countries that have been deploying their efforts to give support and assistance to the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause. We salute and thank the government and people of the Republic of India and all other nonaligned countries that have been actively supporting our people. We thank all international organizations that have been giving humanitarian aid to our people.

Dealing with enemy maneuvers, Chairman Heng Samrin said: Although Pol Pot and his cohorts were driven away from our territory, the Chinese expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, have not given up their sinister designs of destroying the Kampuchean revolution. They are trying to win back the Khmer Rouge and other Khmer reactionaries and to intensify provocative acts along the Thai-Kampuchean border. At the same time, they have organized the secret infiltration of their lackeys into our country to conduct acts of sabotage. They are now conducting the most venomous psychological warfare aiming at shaking our conscience and dividing and destroying our national unity and our solidarity with Vietnam and all socialist countries in the world.

Chairman Heng Samrin talked about the urgent tasks of the Kampuchean people, which were set forth by the Fourth KJRP Congress for the defense of the fatherland, and stressed: We are determined to defend and maintain order and the internal security of our country and to foil the enemy's psychological and espionage warfare. We must exert every effort to restore the national economy, particularly agriculture.

The state will plan to restore key industries and develop light industry and handicrafts to support agriculture and meet the people's demands. Trade, finance, telecommunications, transportation, education, public health and social culture must be developed and consolidated effectively.

Along with sweep operations against the enemies and the carrying out of production, we must strive to build real revolutionary forces, strengthen the state power from the central to basic levels and build all revolutionary mass organizations as a solid prop for the revolutionary mass movements.

Chairman Heng Samrin went on: The Kampuchean revolution is part and parcel of the Indochinese revolution and the world revolution. The resolution of the Fourth KPRP Congress says: The Kampuchean revolution must constantly hold high two banners -- the banner of national independence and the banner of international solidarity. The solidarity with Vietnam, which is indispensable for the Kampuchean revolution, constitutes its strategic line.

History has linked the Kampuchean and Vietnamese peoples, as well as the Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao peoples, together in the struggle against the common enemies for the independence and freedom of each nation. Vietnam and Kampuchea have helped each other three times and have achieved successes. Noble internationalism and pure and loyal sentiments have been born from the flesh and blood of the two nations.

The Kampuchean people are resolved to defend these bonds of solidarity and friendship and cherish these bonds as the apple of their eye. As long as the sugar palm trees exist on Kampuchean territory and as long as the Mekong River continues to flow, the bonds of Kampuchean-Vietnamese friendship remain indestructible, like the brave and unalterable peak of Mount Oural. The Kampuchean people pay particular attention to developing the relations with the fraternal Lao people. Kampuchea and Laos are two brothers living side by side on good terms and sharing weal and woe. They have combined their efforts in the struggle against the common enemies and have won common victories. They are now united as a single body to advance toward socialism, and they always remain close to each other. The solid alliance of Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao solidarity is a fundamental factor that guarantees peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

We heartily welcome the results of the meeting of vice ministers of foreign affairs of the Indochinese countries and other socialist countries, and we heartily thank the representatives of the participating socialist countries for their support for the Kampuchean revolution.

We have the intention of establishing relations of friendship with Thailand and other countries in Southeast Asia. We intend to organize negotiations between the Indochinese countries and the ASEAN states to jointly resolve all the problems of the region without foreign interference. This is very important for the peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia and for the development of each country in the region.

We welcome and support the very important policy of peace adopted by the 26th CPSU Congress, and the clear-sighted spirit of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, who pointed out that policy in Bonn recently. We fully support the efforts made by the Soviet Union to abolish medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe and reduce the current tension in the world.

We fully support the important proposals of the Mongolian People's Republic on the conclusion of a convention on nonaggression and nonuse of force in the inter-state relations in Asia and the Pacific region.

We fully support the correct, opportune and effective measures the Polish People's Republic has taken to prevent the reactionaries from destroying the Polish people's revolutionary gains and leading them away from the socialist path.

We resolutely stand by the side of the heroic Cuban people in order to frustrate all maneuvers of interference and aggression by North American imperialism.

We categorically condemn the Israeli Knesset's decision to annex the Golan Heights from Syria. We are determined to always remain by the side of the Syrian people in their struggle to defend their independence, freedom and territorial integrity.

We are resolved to support the struggle of the Afro-Asian-Latin American peoples against imperialism, colonialism, neocolonialism, and racism for national independence, democracy and social progress.

Chairman Heng Samrin affirmed: Our Kampuchean revolution is advancing toward a bright future. The great exploits accomplished in all domains during the past 3 years constitute solid support for our people, who are surmounting all difficulties in order to achieve new successes. We have favorable fundamental conditions at our disposal. Our party is equipped with a just line. Our people possess ardent patriotic sentiments, nurture a profound hatred for the enemies and have faith in the revolution. We have the bonds of fervent militant solidarity with Vietnam and a strategic Kampuchean-Vietnamese-Lao alliance. We fully enjoy the effective assistance of the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries. We also enjoy the aid and support of the progressive peoples in the world. No difficulty and no venomous maneuver of the enemy can check our advance.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK070853 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0431 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Jan (SPK) -- A delegation of leaders of the party, state, National Assembly and front led by Heng Samrin, KPRP Central Committee general secretary and chairman of the Council of State, today laid a wreath at the monument of the dead in Phnom Penh in honor of the third National Day (7 January).

The delegation included, among others, Chea Sim, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, chairman of the National Assembly and chairman of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]; Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of defense, Hun Sen, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of foreign affairs; Chea Soth, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau and minister of planning; Mat Ly, vice chairman of the National Assembly; Khang Sarin, minister of interior; Chen Ven, secretary general of the Council of State; and Heng Teav, member of the Council of State and vice chairman of the Federation of Trade Unions.

Inscribed on the banner across the wreath were the following words: In memory of the combatants and patriots fallen for the Kampuchean revolutionary cause.

Chan Si Greeting to Brigade

BK061355 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1200 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Greetings message of National Defense Minister Chan Si to cadres and combatants of the 3rd Brigade and all units of regular, regional and guerrilla forces throughout the country -- dated 6 January; recorded]

[Text] On the occasion of the National Day of 7 January 1982, on behalf of the Ministry of National Defense, I wish all of you, cadres and male and female combatants, and your families the best of health and new successes in the cause of defending and building our beloved country.

Dear comrades and friends, in 1981 our Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Armed Forces improved both quantitatively and qualitatively. In fact, the 3rd Brigade [kangpol] achieved the most encouraging results, which all units throughout the country should learn from to emulate, as this unit set many good examples for everyone to study. In its spirit of combat against the enemy, the entire unit correctly implemented the orders of the National Defense Ministry. Regarding the Vietnamese units, it showed close solidarity and combat cooperation in fighting and smashing the enemy to score good successes.

From the company level upward, those in the unit were independent and self-determined in combat; in particular, they cooperated with each other in the unit and were in full control during the operations to surround, attack and defeat the enemy. Concerning combat tactics, they brought into full play their sense of creativity and sought by all tactics to crush the enemy timely.

Not only was it excellent in fighting against the enemy, but the entire unit has launched a mass agitation campaign to make the people understand the policy and line of the party and state and know who is the friend and who is the foe of the Kampuchean revolution. It has wiped out many enemy elements planted among the population and has persuaded many of them to surrender.

Though the entire unit encountered hardship and shortage in food and clothing, and clashed with the enemy virtually every day, those in the unit remained resolute to fight the enemy without complaining.

For these good feats, the Ministry of National Defense praises all cadres and male and female combatants of the 3rd Brigade and urges the entire unit to make great efforts to record new feats and victories in the new year so as to remain the model for other units to learn from and emulate.

[Signed] Chan Si, minister of national defense; Phnom Penh, 6 January 1982

Editorial on Achievements

BK071231 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Station editorial: "Warmest Welcome to the Third Anniversary of the Glorious 7 January National Independence Day"]

[Text] Today our people throughout the country, both in the cities and in the outlying forested and mountainous countryside, are joyfully celebrating the third anniversary of the glorious 7 January National Independence Day.

This historic day has always been imprinted in the hearts of our people. It reflects the great power of the great union of our nation and people, who held aloft the banners of patriotism and international solidarity and advanced toward seizing brilliant victories in all stages of their struggle. The correct and wise leading line of the KPRP has enlightened our people in their noble tasks to defend and build their fatherland so that it will progress step by step through the transitional period to genuine socialism. The great revolutionary achievements scored during the past 3 years constitute a yardstick for measuring the outstanding feats of our heroic army and people, and clearly attest to the rebirth of our entire nation in its capacity as the authentic master of the glorious Angkor land.

Within only a short period of time following the fall of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime -- the cheap lackey of the Beijing expansionists -- our people have displayed their brilliant feats in rebuilding our country, which was formerly full of debris left behind by the genocidal regime. With their traditions of patriotism, valiant struggle and perseverance, our people throughout the country united as one and closely cooperated with the fraternal VPA, rose up and struggled valiantly until they seized a most brilliant victory on 7 January 1979.

This great victory is of broad significance, since it liberated our people and saved them from the danger of genocide. The families that survived the massacre have returned to their hometowns and been reunited with their relatives and friends near or far. Culture, civilization and traditions -- the heart and soul of our nation, which were almost totally ruined -- have now been revived. In particular, the great victory of 7 January marked the permanent end of the ambition and the hegemonist-expansionist policy of the big-nation China, which attempted to use Kampuchea as a springboard for launching aggression, oppression and plunder against the Indochinese countries, and for creating tension in the Southeast Asian region. Moreover, this brilliant historic victory has brought about all kinds of favorable conditions for our people, who are the major factors enabling our country to be in line with the law of development in the new era, that is, independence and freedom, and to make significant contributions to strengthening and expanding peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Under the correct and wise guidelines of the glorious KPRP and Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD] -- coupled with the sincere support and assistance of Vietnam, Laos, the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries, as well as various international organizations throughout the world -- our army and people have braved all difficulties in order to defend their revolutionary gains, and achieved brilliant feats in all fields. Our people throughout the country have set up production solidarity groups in all localities in order to mobilize forces for mutual assistance to restore economic establishments. The cultural, educational and health foundations have been and are being built to serve the people. Industrial production, handicrafts, communications and transport have been restored and put back into operation and are being expanded in order to meet the needs both inside and outside the country. The issuance of new riel banknotes is significantly beneficial to agricultural production, trade circulation and the stabilization of our people's living conditions. At the same time, our armed forces have been vigorously strengthened and developed qualitatively and quantitatively in all areas throughout the country for the maintenance of social order.

Aside from all these brilliant victories, in 1981 our Kampuchean people scored new victories of historic, political significance. After the general elections, the First National Assembly held its First Session in a solemn atmosphere. The National Assembly unanimously approved and ratified the Constitution -- which is democratic -- as the supreme law of the state, and promulgated it for official use. The convening of the Fourth KPRP Congress was a national event of historic, political significance. The congress set forth the general task of the entire party and all the people in the current phase, that is, to firmly defend national independence and to build the fatherland through a period of transition and in a gradual advance toward socialism. The third front congress which was recently held and which ended successfully set forth a 10-point program of action aimed at successfully fulfilling all the tasks to defend and build the socialist Kampuchean fatherland.

Because of all of these brilliant victories, the prestige of the PRK has become increasingly well-known, and soared higher in the international arena. These great revolutionary achievements in all fields scored by our people have become a sharp weapon that is crushing all the dark maneuvers of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and the other reactionaries who have attempted to destroy the happy life of our people.

All of these brilliant victories were possible because of the correct and wise leadership of the KPRP, which has advised our people and made them understand their role and tasks for the nation and fatherland. Moreover, these victories were made possible because of the great united strength of our people, who united as one and linked themselves closely with international solidarity -- primarily solidarity with the peoples in the three Indochinese countries and with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Although it is true that the past victories scored by our Kampuchean revolution are immense, we must not become complacent. The road ahead that we must walk is long and full of complications and difficulties that require our Kampuchean revolution to fulfill even more tasks. All of us are well aware that in the face of progress of our revolution, our foes are constantly looking for ways to subvert and obstruct our advance. With the correct leading line of the party and the front and our good experiences gained during the past 3 years, however, we are confident that in 1982 and the years to come, we will certainly seize more achievements in the defense and construction of our Kampuchean fatherland, making it progress to glorious socialism.

PROGRESS SEEN IN ARUN PRC TALKS ON KAMPUCHEA

BK060738 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Thailand has made progress toward the formation of an anti-Vietnamese coalition government in Kampuchea. The progress came about when Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua promised Thai Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, during the latter's recent visit to Beijing, that China would persuade former Kampuchean leaders who consulted with him to realize the benefits of the proposal. Mr Hua said, however, that his country was not in the position to force the parties concerned to form the coalition.

Thailand is reportedly assigned by the Association of Southeast Asian Nations to take the lead in persuading China to advise the Khmer Rouge to join the formation. The formation, initiated by ASEAN, was endorsed by the grouping during the ASEAN foreign ministers meeting in Thailand on 10 December. It is aimed at ending Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea.

Mr Hua also told the Thai deputy foreign minister during his visit that China believed the idea of forming a coalition would be ideal, but it was up to the Kampucheans themselves to decide.

BANGKOK ANNOUNCES SITTHI'S UPCOMING BURMA VISIT

BK080751 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila and his party will pay a 3-day visit to Burma from next Thursday [14 January], according to a Foreign Ministry announcement. The visit follows an invitation extended by Burmese Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing. The two foreign ministers will discuss and exchange views on matters of common interest with a view to broadening the scope and areas of the existing close cooperation between the two countries. Such cooperation will be a constructive contribution to peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Accompanying the foreign minister will be the under secretary of state for foreign affairs, the director general of the Political Department, the deputy director general of the Information Department and the secretary of the foreign minister.

COMMENTARY VOICES OPPOSITION TO AID FOR SRV

BK061317 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary: "Aid to Vietnam Opposed"]

[Text] Thailand and the other ASEAN countries have continuously opposed the giving of aid and assistance to Vietnam. The reason for this is simple: The international community must express its displeasure and opposition in very strong terms that it cannot condone the use of military force by one country to overthrow the government of another country, to set up a new regime in its place, and to continue to occupy that country with a large force of troops. This is exactly what Vietnam did to Kampuchea 3 years ago. On 25 December 1978 Vietnam launched a military offensive against Kampuchea, drove the Kampuchean Government out of Phnom Penh, established the Heng Samrin regime and continues to occupy many areas of Kampuchea with an army of more than 170,000 men.

In the past 3 years Vietnam has settled many Vietnamese in various parts of eastern Kampuchea, and with its advisers at all levels of government, is administering the country and trying to strengthen its hold there.

The Vietnamese military action against Kampuchea violates a cardinal principle of the UN Charter, of which Vietnam is a member country. Subparagraph 4 of Article 2 of the Charter says that all members shall refrain in their international relations from the threat or the use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state. Subparagraph 3 of the same article also says: All members shall settle their international disputes by peaceful means in such a manner that international peace and security and justice are not endangered.

The government of Vietnam and its leaders have not abided by these important principles, without which the international community cannot exist in peace and harmony. All countries, be they large or small, must oppose the use of force by one country against another country and must make it known continuously to the country that uses force that such an action cannot be accepted and that it will be criticized and opposed.

Thailand and the other ASEAN countries, therefore, have opposed the giving of any aid of assistance to Vietnam. Vietnam's difficulties are not the result of natural calamities, but are consequences of Vietnam's decision to divert its resources for its continual military occupation of Kampuchea. For this reason, all countries, international organizations and charities should continue to cut off aid to Vietnam.

Vietnam's strategy has always been to use patience and the passage of time as an advantage to achieve its ends -- in this instance, to sit it out with its higher threshold of pain so that the world will accept its use of force in Kampuchea as irreversible and a fait accompli. The international community should, therefore, also be patient for the basic and important reason that Vietnam must be made to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. The international community cannot use force to do this, for that, too, would be violating the cardinal principles on which it exists, but it can force Vietnam to seek political settlement in Kampuchea.

Do not worry that Vietnam will be bled white, as some have said, for Vietnamese leaders are too clever to let themselves be driven so far into a corner. When its international economic problems become really severe and when it truly finds itself becoming over-dependent on the Soviet Union, Vietnam will have to consider changing its position from going for maximum gains, for which it is still aiming, to a fallback position where it will have to begin to compromise. That time might now be rapidly approaching. The removal of Pen Sovan and his replacement by Heng Samrin -- really a second choice -- could be an indication.

ASEAN, as the most directly affected Free World states, cannot, therefore, acquiesce to even small amounts of aid being given to Vietnam. The Free World must continue to be patient; otherwise, peace and stability in Southeast Asia cannot be reestablished.

OFFICIAL COMMENTS ON TIMING OF SIHANOUK VISIT

BK070145 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 7 Jan 82 p 1

[Text] A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said yesterday that a visit by Prince Norodom Sihanouk to Thailand "at the moment" would not be as "timely" as when the Kampuchean coalition movement is agreed upon. "The timing at the moment may not be appropriate. But he will be more than welcome when the ripe time comes -- when he is president of the proposed coalition government of Kampuchea fighting against the Vietnamese invaders in his country..."

That's the reaction from the Thai Foreign Ministry's spokesman, Mr Chet Sucharitkun, when asked to comment yesterday on Prince Norodom Sihanouk's statement from Beijing on Monday that he plans to visit Thailand to establish an anti-Vietnamese base followed by a visit to Washington to seek arms. Sihanouk told REUTER in Beijing that he would spend two months in the Chinese capital before going back to Pyongyang for the 70th birthday anniversary of North Korean leader Kim Il-song. Sihanouk had flown into Beijing from France Monday night.

The Thai spokesman said that since the Kampuchean resistance coalition movement had yet to take firm shape, a visit by Sihanouk to Thailand would not be timely at the moment. Sihanouk said in his interview with REUTER that he was ready to cooperate with the Chinese-backed Khmer Rouge in forming the anti-Vietnamese front and he expected soon to meet their leader, Khieu Samphan, in Beijing.

Informed sources said that Sihanouk had earlier been invited by the Asian Studies Institute, Chulalongkorn University, in his private capacity to speak here to Thai academicians. Sihanouk said then that he was not yet ready to accept the invitation.

"If and when the Kampuchean coalition movement is formed with Prince Sihanouk as the president, he is certainly welcome by us to visit Thailand or to transit through Thailand to his base in his homeland," the Thai spokesman said yesterday.

Meanwhile, an informed source said that Gen Dien Del, the commander of the Khmer People's National Liberation Front (KPNLF), will leave Bangkok this week for England and France, where he is expected to meet Son Sann.

SUPREME COMMAND CLOSES 2 KHMER REFUGEE CAMPS

BK031024 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 3 Jan 82

[Text] Two of five Khmer refugee camps under the control of the Supreme Command headquarters have been closed since the end of last month. The two refugee camps are the Kap Choeng holding center in the northeastern province of Surin and the Ban Mai Rut holding center in the eastern province of Trat. About 7,500 Khmer refugees were moved from the two holding centers to the Khao I-Dang holding center in Prachin Buri Province and the Phanat Nikhom transit center in the eastern province of Chon Buri.

The Supreme Command headquarters closed the two refugee camps because a number of Khmer refugees have already been repatriated under the voluntary repatriation program. Others have gone to third countries for resettlement. At present, there are only three Kampuchean refugee camps under the control of the Supreme Command headquarters. They are the Khao I-Dang camp, the Sa Kaeo camp and the Phraya Kamphut camp in Prachin Buri Province.

ARRIVAL OF 120 VIETNAMESE REFUGEES REPORTED

BK301251 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 30 Dec 81

[Text] Almost 120 Vietnamese refugees have landed in the south since last Friday [25 December]. In two landings last Friday, 65 boat people arrived in Surat Thani Province and another 36 in Nakhon Si Thammarat, while a group of 15 landed in Phra Nakhon Si Ayutthaya Province. The group of 65 landed on the small island of Koh Samui, where they will be allowed a temporary stay until their boat is repaired. The other group, which landed last Friday, came ashore near a small village in Nakhon Si Thammarat's Pak Phanang District.

SOVIET TRADE MISSION TO VISIT FROM 25 JAN

BK070448 Bangkok Domestic Service in English 0000 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] A Soviet trade mission will visit Thailand from 25 January - 1 February to try to expand bilateral trade. The Soviet delegation will be headed by I. Grishin, deputy minister of foreign trade. The Commerce Ministry's spokesman said a trade agreement is expected to be signed in Bangkok during the 7-day visit. He added that the Soviets will also be speaking to the private sectors during their stay here so contracts with private Thai firms as well as government organizations might possibly be signed before the delegation returns to Moscow.

In 1980 Russia imported \$165 million worth of goods from Thailand, mainly tapioca pellets, rice and maize, and exported \$11 million worth of goods to Thailand. In the first 8 months of last year, Russia's imports of Thai goods increased to \$263 million, and Thai imports of Russian goods were still at \$10 million.

GEN PRAMOT ON WEAPONS PURCHASES, OTHER ISSUES

BK280500 Bangkok NATION REVIEW in English 28 Dec 81 p 5

"Excerpts" of "exclusive interview" with Thai Army Chief of Staff Gen Pramot Thawonchan by NATION REVIEW reporter Phiphat Loetkittisuk -- date not given]

[Text] Question: You once said that the army was looking for a country -- possibly in Europe -- to purchase a number of light tanks after the United States failed to fulfill an agreement to supply the army with 100 M-48 tanks. What countries are being considered, and which types of light tanks is the army interested in?

Answer: The army is now negotiating with the United States for additional tanks it needs. We now have in service a variety of tanks, including M-41, Scorpion and M-48 A-5. All of them could be used in Thailand, but the mission and the terrain where they would be used depend on their respective qualifications. We have not yet approached another country to seek the additional tanks.

Question: The army has a policy to purchase weapons mainly from the United States under the FMS agreement (foreign military sales). Doesn't this impede the development of the army on a self-reliance basis?

Answer: We get a better guarantee in purchasing U.S.-produced weapons under the FMS agreement. The United States is required to check the quality of the weapons sold to us to ensure that they are not substandard. Furthermore, we still don't have to be concerned over spare parts of the weapons we bought from the U.S., as there are plans to prevent shortage of spare parts in the future. The army purchases U.S.-produced weapons which are not made here or which it has no project to manufacture here. Thus, it does not hamper the development of the army on a self-reliance basis in any way.

Question: The army reportedly sent a delegation to Austria to check the quality of weapons produced in that country, but so far no decision has been made. Has the army refused an Austrian offer?

Answer: We have considered purchasing weapons from other countries than the United States -- though the United States is still our major source. We will purchase weapons manufactured in other countries if we deem it suitable. As far as I know, Austrian-produced weapons are now also under our consideration.

Question: How do you assess the combat capability of the Thai vis-a-vis that of the Vietnamese army?

Answer: We have consistently assessed the combat capability of the Vietnamese forces and have been doing everything to make ourselves prepared for a possible outbreak of war. We have plans to develop our army to be prepared for any aggression -- whether it comes about now or in the future.

Question: Do you think Vietnam really has intentions of invading Thailand? What are your arguments to back the opinion?

Answer: A large-scale invasion is unlikely in the near future. First, the Vietnamese have no definite reason to invade us and secondly, Vietnam is still plagued with domestic problems. It is also facing many difficulties in attempting to maintain its hold on Kampuchea.

Question: Some critics said that the military inevitably dictated politics, at least to some extent. What do you think about the statement?

Answer: I don't agree with that. Our country has the necessary democratic mechanism and there are no soldiers in active service in the present cabinet.

Question: Do you think our democracy will survive? Will you rule out the possibility of a military coup in the future?

Answer: In my opinion, everything is on the right path and there is no indication of a military coup.

Question: What about the unity of the army? How much influence do the so-called Young Turks who were dismissed from the army after the April 1-3 abortive coup, still have in the military establishment?

Answer: Since I took over as army chief-of-staff 3 months ago, I have observed total unity in the army. There are no problems which reflect a rift in the army. The Young Turk military officers have now nothing to do with the army. They are only civilians. Some of them are tending to their own businesses. However, they might still be respected by their former subordinates who remain in army service. But this is no strange thing.

Question: How about the prospect of the Young Turks' reinstatement in the military service?

Answer: I am not responsible for their request for a return to the army, so I am not in a position to reply your question.

Question: Don't you think that junior military officers are "resources" the army should not overlook? Why does it take so long to consider their request for reinstatement?

Answer: A reinstatement -- no matter in which government agency it is -- will certainly take a long time. First, the request has to be considered at many levels. Secondly, the establishment has to have vacancies for them and thirdly, it must have adequate budget for their salaries. Reinstating the military group which comprises up to 40 men to high-ranking posts could not be made within a few days. It also depends on the judgement of their superiors at various levels as well.

Question: How do you view the present political situation? Do you think the government is stable enough -- politically, economically and militarily -- to survive its term?

Answer: Politically speaking, I believe everything is proceeding in line with democratic rule. If every party concerned joins hand and takes into account the interest of the country, there should be no serious problem.

Question: Communist insurgents have stepped up their military operations, especially in the northeast and in the south. What is your comment to this?

Answer: The activities of communist guerrillas have increased in frequency possibly because they suffered political setbacks and lost support from the public to a considerable extent. They have done so to demoralize our officials and maintain the morale of their fellows and sympathizers. However, I believe that the increase in their military operations will backfire. They will lose public support further as a result of their own actions. For example, nobody will admire them for attacking the helicopter of the Agriculture Ministry which was transporting relief aid to the flood-stricken areas in the south. Communist insurgents also usually step up attack on government officials in the dry season, so their increased military operations are no strange things. But we have to be on alert.

Question: The Communist Party of Thailand (CPT) has inflicted considerable casualties on the army since its inception about 50 years ago. Do you think the government will be finally able to uproot the outlawed party by implementing the announcement No 66/23, which is the platform for fighting communist insurgents?

Answer: The announcement put our struggle with communist insurgents on the right track. Since we began to implement the policy stipulated in the announcement in mid-1980, CPT has suffered severe setbacks. The number of its sympathizers have diminished, its strongholds destroyed, and its armed forces weakened significantly. We can say that we have succeeded in stopping the growth of the party, which is now in the doldrums. Whether we could eradicate the party is up to many factors, including poverty of the people and cooperation from every party concerned.

Question: How about the conflicts within the party, and would they affect the strategy and the tactics of the party?

Answer: The conflicts within the outlawed party are mainly caused by:

- A. The conflict within the international communist movement, especially between the Soviet Union and China.
- B. The ideological independence of the pro-Chinese party and differences in the line of thinking among its operatives.
- C. The government righteous policy announced in the order No 66/23 by the Prime Minister's Office in mid-1980 has put CPT in disarray.

Because of the above conflicts, the party has tried to adjust its strategy and tactics. It recently introduced the so-called "three strategic areas and two fronts." Under the new direction, the party places more stress on its operations in plains and urban areas to replace its former direction of placing top priority on the operations in the jungles. On the three strategic areas, the party also emphasized equal importance in its struggle on political and military fronts. Formerly, it placed top priority on its military struggle.

Question: Is it true that CPT's secretary general, Charoen Wanngam, alias Mit Samanant, died 2 years ago in China?

Answer: Communist defectors have told us that Charoen has been suffering from an eye disease, and consequently turned blind about a year ago. In fact, since 1979, Charoen has had no role in the party. Nobody has met him here in Thailand for 2 years already. It is possible that he is now dead. His wife is still working for CPT in the Chinese city of Kunming.

Question: Is it true that Charoen had conflicts with another member of the CPT Politburo, Wirat Angkhathawon, over the strategies and tactics in overthrowing the government?

Answer: I have learned that the two personalities have had some ideological conflicts, but their discord is not so serious as the rift between Wirat and other members of the Politburo. The conflicts between Charoen and Wirat, I believe, could be compromised.

Question: Wirat is believed to be a pro-Chinese element. What about other members of the Politburo, and are there any pro-Soviet elements in the Politburo?

Answer: Wirat is an ethnic Chinese. He speaks broken Thai and it is natural that he has tilted towards China. In fact, he has deeply adored the Chinese line. I believe his ideas might not be in line with those of other members in the Politburo.

Question: What is the policy of the army towards Damri Ruangsutham, a member of the Politburo who was earlier arrested and is now under custody? Will the army consider him a representative of CPT for a truce talk with the government? (Damri has claimed that he is representing CPT in carrying out truce talks with the government and was arrested during the mission.)

Answer: The army is a tool of the government. When the government announced its policy, the army had to abide by it and implement the policy. What we will do is based on facts and the judicial process. Damri is under arrest, so he must face legal actions.

Question: Another member in the Politburo, Thong Chaemsi, was reportedly broadening his power base to vie for the post of party secretary general with Wirat. Have you ever heard of this?

Answer: Thong is an ethnic Vietnamese. This inevitably impedes his attempts to boost his status in the party. But he has been trying to show that he is a Thai who loves the country. Nevertheless, it was reported in a magazine that Thong is a relative of a member on the Central Committee of the Vietnamese Communist Party. The report might have been rumoured by pro-Beijing elements in CPT.

Question: It was reported that communist insurgents in the northeast had changed their tactics by stepping up their urban operations. Have communist insurgents in other regions followed in their footstep?

Answer: This is only an adjustment. They have not changed their strategies. I believe that they stepped up their urban operations to put pressure on the government so that the government would decrease its anti-communist offensives against their jungle-based stronghold.

Question: What measures would the Internal Security Operations Command (ISOC) and the army employ to cope with the increased urban operations by communist elements? Do you agree that the government policy to welcome communist defectors from jungles would be exploited by CPT?

Answer: We will be able to effectively cope with urban communist operations by strictly implementing the government's policy, which enables us to drum up progressive and constructive ideas of the masses both in the rural and urban areas to develop the country.

Question: Did the setting up of the Bangkok peacekeeping force following the April 1-3 abortive coup have anything to do with the increased urban operations of CPT? What are the roles of the Bangkok peacekeeping force in handling urban operations?

Answer: The Bangkok peacekeeping force was set up to maintain peace generally. The means it will use to maintain security depends on the situation in each period.

Question: The CPT's constitution stipulates that the party will have to hold a party congress every 10 years. But so far the fourth congress has not taken place. Why do you think it has not been held, and what do you expect the results of the congress will be? Will the outcome of the congress to be attended by members of the Central Committee and representatives of CPT members nationwide affect the strategy of the party?

Answer: The CPT's constitution stipulates that a party congress be held every 5 years, and not 10 years, except when there is a necessity for an adjournment of the party congress. In fact, the constitution also says that the party Central Committee and the Politburo might hold another form of meeting instead of a party congress.

So far, CPT has held three party congress meetings. The first was organized in 1942 to form the party. The second was held in 1952 to name additional Thai members to the Central Committee and the third between 1961 and 1962 to approve armed struggle as a major means to seize power from the government. The congress also agreed to the proposal to set up the Liberation Army of Thailand.

The fact that the fourth party congress has not come about does not contradict the CPT's constitution. But whether CPT will hold the fourth congress or not depends on the readiness of the party to replace its leadership with a younger generation and to accept initiative taken by its front organizations.

GDR DEFENSE MINISTER PAYS FRIENDSHIP VISIT

Arrival of Delegation

OW071647 Hanoi VNA in English 1616 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 7 -- A high-ranking military delegation of the German Democratic Republic led by General Heinz Hoffmann, Political Bureau member of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany Central Committee and minister of national defence, arrived here today on an official friendship visit at the invitation of the Vietnamese Ministry of National Defense.

At 3 p.m. the motorcade carrying the guests from Hanoi's International Airport drove up at the Defense Ministry guest house where they were warmly welcomed by General Van Tien Dung, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and minister of national defence; General Chu Huy Man, Political Bureau member of the party Central Committee and head of the General Political Department; Colonel-General Le Trong Tan, chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army; Lt. Gen. Bui Phung and Lt. Gen. Tran Van Quang, vice ministers of national defence; Lt. Gen. Phung The Tai, deputy chief of the General Staff; Hoang Anh Tuan, deputy foreign minister; Tran Danh Tyen, deputy head of the Commission for External Relations of the party Central Committee; Dang Duc Loc, vice-chairman of the Hanoi People's Committee; and other Vietnamese senior officers and officials.

Also present on the occasion were G.D.R. Ambassador Klaus Zorn and many G.D.R. experts working in Hanoi. Vietnamese women soldiers presented General Hoffman and other distinguished guests with bouquets. After reviewing a guard of honour of the V.P.A., Gen Hoffmann and his party came up to the well-wishers, including senior officers and cadets representing different arms and services of the V.P.A. Shortly afterward, the G.D.R. military delegation had a cordial meeting with the Vietnamese military delegation led by Gen. Van Tien Dung.

Hanoi Reception

OW071719 Hanoi VNA in English 1621 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Jan 7 -- A grand reception was given here this evening by the Vietnamese National Defense Ministry to welcome General Heinz Hoffmann and the members of the G.D.R. military delegation now visiting Vietnam. The guests were cordially received by General Van Tien Dung and other high-ranking officers of the Vietnam People's Army and representatives of the Foreign Ministry, the External Relations Commission of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and the Hanoi People's Committee. G.D.R. Ambassador to Vietnam Klaus Zorn was present.

On behalf of the officers and men of the V.P.A., General Van Tien Dung warmly welcomed General Heinz Hoffmann and the members of the delegation, who, he said, have brought to the Vietnamese army and people the warm friendship and militant comradeship of brothers struggling in the same trench against imperialism and international reaction for peace, national independence, democracy and socialism.

Van Tien praised the brilliant achievements recorded by the people and army of the G.D.R., under the leadership of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, headed by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, in building the G.D.R. into a comprehensively developed socialist country, with a stable economy, a bright culture, and advanced science and technology, and enjoying ever high international prestige.

The People's National Army of the G.D.R. today has become a modern socialist armed force with a high political consciousness, a fighting strength to firmly defend the G.D.R. and to cooperate with the armies of other socialist countries to defend peace in Europe and elsewhere, General Van Tien Dung said.

He continued: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam, the Vietnamese people and their people's armed forces are building socialism while constantly raising their revolutionary vigilance, getting ready to smash all schemes and acts of aggression and sabotage of the Chinese expansionists, firmly defending Vietnam and successfully building socialism".

General Van Tien Dung expressed the gratitude of the Vietnamese army and people for the support and great, effective assistance, full of noble proletarian internationalism, of the SUPG and the GDR people and army.

In his reply, General Heinz Hoffmann conveyed to the Vietnamese people and army the profound sentiments of the SUPG Central Committee, of General-Secretary Erich Honecker, and of the GDR people and their national army. "Our delegation's current visit to Vietnam will contribute to consolidating and further developing the time-honoured friendship between the peoples and armies of Vietnam and the GDR," he said.

He affirmed the full and resolute support of the GDR people and army to the Vietnamese people's socialist construction and defence.

General Van Tien Dung and General Heinz Hoffmann proposed toasts to new successes of the peoples and armies of Vietnam and the GDR in national construction and defence and to the further consolidation and fine development of the great friendship, militant solidarity and allround cooperation between the two countries.

Van Tien Dung Speech

OW080853 Hanoi VNA in English 0814 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 8 -- "With profound sentiments the Vietnamese people and their armed forces have constantly followed and rejoiced at the vigorous advance of the German Democratic Republic, a strong fortress of peace and socialism in central Europe", said Defence Minister Gen. Van Tien Dung at the reception last night in honour of the visiting G.D.R. military delegation.

Gen. Van Tien Dung continued: "Nowadays the G.D.R. is among the socialist countries steadily developed in all fields, having a strong economy, advanced culture, science and technology and enjoying an ever rising international prestige. The National People's Army of the G.D.R. has grown rapidly and is now a revolutionary modern army with high political consciousness and combat capacity".

On the situation in Vietnam, Gen. Van Tien Dung said: "Our people and their armed forces are fully conscious that each victory of the Vietnamese revolution is closely associated with the great and effective assistance of the Soviet Union, the G.D.R. and other socialist countries, and of the revolutionary movement throughout the world. "Following the great victory of their anti-U.S. patriotic struggle, our people have no greater desire than to live in independence, freedom and peace to heal the wounds of war and rebuild life. But the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists have betrayed our revolution and openly opposed socialist Vietnam.

"The Vietnamese people have once again had to fight against a new criminal war, this time launched by the Beijing expansionists and hegemonists. We have delivered due riposte to the aggressors and their henchmen, in defence of the integrity of the sacred border of the socialist homeland. We have helped the fraternal Kampuchean people to free themselves from the genocide of the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary clique, and we continue our assistance to them in building a new life and safeguarding the gains of their revolution.

"We are working persistently for a peaceful and stable Southeast Asia", Van Tien Dung continued. "We have always shown our goodwill for normalization of the relations between the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China on the basis of respect for each other's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, and we have always put a high value on our friendship with the Chinese people.

"But the reactionary ruling circles in Beijing have not renounced their sinister schemes and hostile acts against Vietnam. In furtherance of their big-nation hegemonist and expansionist ambition, they have increased their collusion with the U.S. imperialists seeking every possible means to undermine, divide and weaken the three Indochinese countries for the purpose of annexation and paving the way for their expansionism to Southeast Asia and world hegemony. Collaborating with U.S. imperialism, Beijing hegemonism and expansionism has become the direct and dangerous enemy of the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea.

"Therefore, the Vietnamese people and their armed forces, while concerning themselves primarily with building socialism, cannot for a single minute relax in their task of consolidating national defence and standing ready to defend their homeland."

In conclusion, General Van Tien Dung expressed sincere gratitude to the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the people and the armed forces of the G.D.R., for their timely and effective support and assistance and wished them further success in the building of developed socialism and in defence of the G.D.R., thus successfully implementing the resolution of the Tenth Congress of the S.E.D. party.

Hoffmann Speech

OW080901 Hanoi VNA in English 0825 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 8 -- "The party and state of the German Democratic Republic consider the official visit of the G.D.R. military delegation to Vietnam as another step in promoting the fraternal relations between the peoples, the parties and the armies of the two countries", said General Heinz Hoffmann, minister of national defence, at a reception given here last night in honour of his delegation.

He went on: "Under the leadership of the Communist Party of Vietnam and the Socialist Unity Party of Germany (S.E.D.), our two peoples have been struggling at the two frontposts of the socialist community against aggressive imperialism and counterrevolution for the establishment of a new world economic order and the defence of world peace. Under the leadership of our Marxist-Leninist parties, we have also consolidated the militant class solidarity of brothers fighting in the same trench with the great Soviet Union and the invincible Soviet Armed Forces and promoted our cooperation with the other socialist countries in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, thereby increasing the influence of the socialist forces and the world peace movement."

Heinz Hoffmann went on: "The working people and armed forces of the G.D.R. have long nurtured profound feelings of fraternal alliance and unshakeable solidarity with the Vietnamese people. This has been clearly demonstrated all along the past three decades."

The G.D.R. general went on: "Our hearts went to you, dear Vietnamese comrades, when you won victories in the hard struggles against French colonialism and U.S. imperialism, for independence and freedom. Our hearts also went to you when you stood firm under U.S. bombardments and liberated the south from the Saigon puppet regime. Indignation swept the G.D.R. when the Beijing authorities launched an aggressive attack against your northern borders."

"Now," Heinz Hoffmann said, "we have seen more clearly the importance of our solidarity with the Vietnamese people in helping them build socialism, a powerful industry, agriculture, national defence and communication and transport, and first of all to train skilled workers in all fields."

SERIES ON SOVEREIGNTY OVER SPRATLAYS, PARACELS

Third Article

OW071554 Hanoi VNA in English 1511 GMT 7 Jan 82

[For the first part of this article see the 6 January DAILY REPORT, page K 15]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, January 7 -- Here is XINHUA NEWS AGENCY's coverage on November 7, 1974, of one of the numerous exhibitions on Xisha organised throughout China:

"With the title 'Songs to the Beautiful Islands of Xisha, Images of Heroes and Heroines', a recent commentary of the PEOPLE'S DAILY has praised the photographic exhibition on the Xisha Islands, an archipelago in the southern sea, organised on the occasion of the National Day celebrations. The exhibition comprises a hundred colour photos: historical documents establishing China's sovereignty over the Xisha Islands since ancient times, views of the archipelago, and scenes from the fighting life of the soldiers and people who took part in the legitimate and deserved counter-attack, portraying our heroes and heroines in Xisha armed with Marxism-Leninism (sic!) and Mao Zedong Thought. This exhibition testifies to the unshakeable will of the indomitable Chinese people, who will not allow any foreign aggression against its territory. The exhibition also features photographs of archaeologists working alongside the defender and population of Xisha, as well as some of the historical vestiges they discovered in the course of their excavations: These remains constitute irrefutable proof that our ancestors have left their mark throughout the archipelago, and that the Xisha Islands, as well as Nansha, Dongsha and Zhongsha, have been an integral part of Chinese territory ever since antiquity. Several photographs dealing with the movement of criticism of Lin Biao and Confucious show that the young men and women of Xisha are participating in this movement with an enthusiasm as great as the bravery they displayed in the war against the aggressors."

The peremptory tone with which this passage expresses such laboured and inconsistent arguments allows one to venture a guess that its authors were somewhat lacking in conviction. Turning now to another commentary, about a book this time, published in the PEOPLE'S DAILY of August 24, 1974, and entitled "Why are our Country's Xisha Islands so Beautiful?", we read that the book concerned a novel by Hao Ran, called "Children of Xisha", is "lively and reflects reality" because its author claims that over five centuries ago, a large sea-going junk carried over 1,000 Chinese to Xisha; that one thousand years ago Chinese coins were introduced there from the Chinese continent; and that the present population of Xisha is Chinese. One may wonder, if this were all true, why a novelist was chosen rather than a historian?

In attempting to prove more than was provable, the Chinese propagandists enjoyed a field day in facile inventions. Yet truth needs neither verbiage nor verbal excesses to win through, and fabrications are all eventually exposed. Speaking of this vast deployment of efforts to legitimize the Chinese aggression against the Hoang Sa, a Vietnamese writer once remarked: "Territorial sovereignty cannot be produced like a film or a recording."

Towards a Chinese mare nostrum in Southeast Asia?

Given the geographical situation of their country, the Vietnamese call Bien Dong, or Eastern Sea, what the world maps refer to as the South China Sea. This popular name was officially adopted and registered with the World Meteorological Organization and various other relevant international organisations.

This sea, a relatively closed one, covers an area about 3,400,000 sq km, approximately the same as the Mediterranean and the Black Sea taken together. It washes the coasts of part of southern China, Taiwan, Vietnam, the Philippines, Malaysia, Indonesia, and connects with the Gulf of Thailand. With the Andaman Sea it forms a channel linking the Pacific Ocean to the Indian Ocean, and is crossed by numerous international maritime routes which are essential for exchanges between the countries of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, southern Asia and Far Eastern countries. While Arab, Indian, Persian, Chinese, Malay, Indonesian and other navigators frequented it from early times, it was only after the 15th century that Westerners began to explore the area. First came the Portuguese, the Spanish, Dutch, English and French, then the Germans, and finally the Americans. In the Second World War, Japan's control of the Bien Dong created great difficulties for the allies. This supremacy was subsequently transferred to the United States, whose air force, based at Guam, Okinawa, Taiwan, the Philippines and Thailand, and whose Seventh Fleet caused so much damage to the peoples of Vietnam, Laos and Kampuchea during the second Indochina war.

With all its attention fixed on expanding its continental empire the Middle Kingdom only later became interested in maritime possessions. The war of conquest waged against Java in the 13th century by the Yuan court having been impaired by the latter's successive defeats in Vietnam, it was only two centuries later that China launched its first campaign of maritime expansion. From 1405 to 1433, Admiral Zheng He led seven expeditions to the western seas, mobilizing up to 30,000 men and hundreds of war junks. Chinese adventurers reached as far as Champa, Thailand, Malaysia, Indonesia, Sri Lanka, India, Persia, Arabia and East Africa, conducting a kind of armed trade, imposing their conditions, pillaging hostile regions and punishing those chiefs who refused to pay tribute to the celestial court. Zheng He meddled in the internal affairs of countless countries, going so far as deposing the king of Sri Lanka and capturing the king of Palembang. He was accompanied by scholars whose task it was to carefully record all things "seen and heard" for purposes one can imagine. Zheng He's first expedition coincided with the invasion of Vietnam by a powerful Chinese army which established a savage domination lasting twenty years. In 1427, Vietnamese insurrectional forces broke the Ming domination after defeating the enemy in battle. These military defeats combined with the innumerable difficulties then facing China compelled it to put a temporary end to its expansionist enterprise in the southern and western seas.

Five centuries later, Chinese leaders purporting to be communists, were to glorify Zheng He's expeditions, which had left such terrible memories in the minds of all the peoples of insular Asia. It thus came as no surprise to hear Mao Zedong himself openly declare, at a meeting in Wuhan in 1963 with a delegation from the Vietnam Workers' Party (now the Communist Party of Vietnam): "I shall preside over 500 million poor peasants' sending their troops into Southeast Asia." The annexation of a part of Burma in 1956 was the first stage in a carefully thought-out plan, inevitably leading to the occupation of islands in the Hoang Sa Archipelago in 1956 and again in 1974, and the aggression against Vietnam in 1979. Thus appears the ideological link between Mao Zedong and Zheng He, the 15th-century buccaneer, namely, Chinese hegemonism.

As soon as they secured the Hoang Sa Islands, the Chinese Government took a whole series of measures aiming to transform them into a base for further expansion in Southeast Asia. The archipelago first needed a population, indeed, one supposed to have inhabited it from time immemorial. An accelerated and naturally secret settlement programme was thus introduced, and so far the Chinese press has reported the activities of Chinese fishermen on Xisha, as well as farmers and workers. Besides has regularly operated since the end of 1978 between Hoang Sa and Qinglan, in the south of Hainan. [sentence as received] A major military base is being built there with a large garrison, and naval and air installations; indeed, the GUARDIAN revealed in March 1979 that the British Harrier jump jets which the Chinese army was thinking of buying could be used against Vietnam and to control the navigation routes between Tokyo and Singapore from the islands in the South China Sea.

Already the consequences of China's occupation of the Hoang Sa Island are being felt on the international scene. Acting unilaterally, and disregarding all juridical procedure, on July 23, 1979 the general board of the Chinese Civil Aviation Authority, in the name of the government, made public a communique establishing four so-called "danger zones" southeast of Hainan. Permission must now be obtained from Beijing for regular flights to traverse them. These four danger zones cover Hoang Sa, without the Chinese authorities openly mentioning the fact, and cut across a busy international route. The Chinese authorities thus aim to force acceptance of their sovereignty over a territory they are illegally occupying. And not only Vietnam is harmed in this instance, but also the entire international community, especially the Southeast Asian countries.

However, this is not the end of the matter. China is escalating its demands, its initial successes having whetted its appetite. Until Hoang Sa was occupied, China had only claimed it and Nansha, Dongsha and Zhongsha Archipelagoes. In 1977, after conducting oceanographical studies in the Hoang Sa area, they also claimed that the Scarborough Shoals -- which they call Huangyang -- were included in China's "sacred territory."

Advancing theories both simplistic and confused about the continental shelf and its territorial waters, China has finally come to extend its maritime borders to encompass the whole of the Bien Dong, including even those areas which it had recognised as international waters in its 1958 declaration. Naturally, it has never proclaimed this in an official statement, only implicitly via the map war, for instance, as shown by the map of China published in Beijing in January 1978.

One may wonder whether the Bien Dong is to become a Chinese mare nostrum, and Southeast Asia a part of China's "sacred territory." Naturally, not all dreams come true, especially as China ranks as a superpower mainly because of its huge population.

In his book "Chinese Techniques of Expansion" on the 1962 Chinese aggression against India, D.S. Gidwani, a writer from Bombay, refers to the technique of Wu-je, a locality claimed by Beijing as Chinese which, according to two diplomatic notes sent in mid-1954 by the Chinese Embassy to the Indian Government replied that none of its troops had crossed the border at the point mentioned.

1955 -- It was India which drew China's attention to the fact that Chinese soldiers, with five tents and twenty horses, were camping in Indian territory near Bara Hoti in the state of Uttar Pradesh. China denied this, claiming on the contrary that Indian troops had made incursions into Wu-je and were building fortification there. India replied: Our troops are at Bara Hoti. Yours are also at Bara Hoti, south of Tunjun La Pass. We don't know where Wu-je is. Your embassy official says it is 12 km north of Tunjun La.

The same year, India condemned Chinese incursion as far as Damzan, again in Uttar Pradesh. The same exchange of notes and mutual accusations continued until June 1956, when the Chinese Foreign Ministry laid down its cards and notified the Indian Government that Wu-je had always belonged to Tibet and that there was no historical document to prove that Tunjun La Pass was ever on the border between India and China.

For here was the rub: Wu-je was Bara Hoti, and Damzan as well. China had baptised these two Indian localities with a Chinese name, and sent its troops there, while accusing its neighbour of having violated its territory. Similar incidents began to occur with increasing frequency along India's Himalayan border, eventually forcing India to defend itself; thus provoked, it gave its aggressors the pretexts they sought. Eight years thus passed, from the time the first sparks were struck to full-scale conflagration.

Twelve years after invading the Indian Ladakh, Beijing launched its forces against the Hoang Sa Archipelago, which it insists on calling Xisha. Furthermore the Truong Sa Islands, rebaptised Nansha, are also claimed as Chinese, in what appears to be faithful replay of the Wu-je tactic, a particularly devious political and military trick, beginning with a map war and ultimately serving China's expansionist ambitions.

Fourth Article

OW080751 Hanoi VNA in English 0709 GMT 8 Jan 82

[Text] Hanoi VNA January 8 -- Following is the fourth article in a series of six about the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes published recently by the Hanoi monthly VIETNAM COURIER: Argumentation or Sophistry?

Following several years of noisy and protracted propaganda in which all the media-press publications, radio, television, films, plays, etc., were mobilized to prove Chinese sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, on 30 January 1980 the Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a document entitled "The Indisputable Sovereignty of China Over the Xisha and Nansha Islands."

Dubious Documents

The Chinese Foreign Ministry asserts that Chinese navigators sailed the Bien Dong (Eastern Sea) as early as the reign of Wudi of the Han Dynasty (2nd Century B.C.) and discovered the Xisha and Nansha Archipelagoes, which they successively named Jiurulezhou Shitang, Qianlishitang, Wanlushitang, Changsha, Qianlichangsha, Wanlichangsha, etc., then it gives a long list of references:

-- Nanzhou Yiwu Zhi (Strange Things in Southern Lands) by Wan Zhen; and Funan Zhuan (Annals of Funan) by Kang Tai; both books written in the period of the Three Kingdoms (220-265 A.D.)

-- Mongliang Lu (A Dreamer's Notes), written in the Song period

-- Daoyi Zhilui (Glimpses of Barbarian Island Countries) written in the Yuan period

-- Dong Xi Yang Kao (Studies on Eastern and Western Oceans) and Shunfeng Xiangsong (The Escort Sails Before the Wind), written in Ming times

-- Zhinan Zhengfa (Navigation Guide) and Haiguo Wengian Lu (Things Seen and Heard About Countries Beyond the Seas), also in Ming times

-- Genglu Bu (Records of Itineraries), logbooks kept by fishermen of various periods, etc.

Even if one admits the existence of the above books, one may ask, how can the Chinese side affirm that Jiurulezhou, Shitang, etc. are the archipelagoes it now calls Xisha and Nansha?

For J.V. Mills and J.J. Duyvendak, authors of Ma Huan Reexamined (1933), Shitang designates the Paracels Reefs, Wanshengshitang the Paracels Islands, and Shichengshitang the Macclesfield Bank (now called Zhongsha by China).

Groenveldt, the translator of the story of Shi Bi which recounts the voyage of 5,000 people led by Shi Bi, who started from Xuanshou in 1292 to sail to Giao Chi and Champa, holds that Qizhouyang designates the Paracel and Wanlushitang, the Macclesfield Bank. This opinion is shared by several other authors.

Even Chinese scholars disagree with the Chinese Foreign Ministry. For instance, in Liangzhong Haidao Zhengjing published by Zhonhua Shuju (Beijing) in 1961, there is this note: "Wanlushitang is very probably the southern part of the Xisha Archipelago; Wanlichangsha, its northern part", thus Wanlushitang designates neither Nansha (Truong Sa in Vietnamese), nor Zhongsha, but perhaps Xisha (Hoang Sa in Vietnamese).

The works quoted by Beijing may make up a long list but they have no scientific value. Most were written on the strength of information from foreign travellers. This is the case for Dong Xi Yang Kao by Zhang Ye. In an article published in GUANGMING RIBAO of 7 June 1966, a Chinese author, Zhou Jie, admitted that "Long before the Tang and Song periods, emigrants from our country had crossed these islands, which were also mentioned in noted by private individuals. For unknown reason the names given do not correspond with each other so that accurate interpretation is difficult". If this is the case for books written in Tang and Song times, what should be said about those which saw the light of day in the much remoter periods of the Han Dynasty and the Three Kingdoms? Such confusion proves that one cannot casually relate such and such territory to an ancient toponym.

Even supposing that the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes had been discovered by Chinese people, what would be the significance of such a fact? For some time, the theory of the right of discovery was upheld: It was enough to have seen a territory to be entitled to claim sovereignty over it.

Thus, Great Britain claimed North America simply because Cabot had sailed along its shores from the 38th to the 56th parallels. Later, it was realized that this was an insufficient criterion for claiming sovereignty. Whereupon the theory of fictive occupation was contrived: Discovery could be regarded as fictive occupation if it was accompanied by some concrete manifestation. For the Portuguese, such manifestation consisted in erecting a padral, a kind of obelisk bearing the Arms of Portugal. The Frenchman Cartier, for his part, would plant a big cross with the inscription: "Vive le Roi de France!" But again, this was later deemed insufficient and effective occupation, i.e., the exercise of state functions on the territory concerned, was called for.

The mere discovery by nationals of any country cannot justify a claim of sovereignty by that country over any territory. All the more so since in the cases under review, the Bien Dong (Eastern Sea) was sailed by navigators from many countries, the earliest in time being Arab traders. The presence of Portuguese, Dutch and French sailors was reported as early as the 15th century. Some authors hold that from the beginnings of the Christian era to the 12th century Arabs, Indians and Persians were the only people to ply this sea. Others have gone even further, maintaining that those navigators had a more thorough knowledge of China than the Chinese of those times.

The Chinese authorities also try to prove that Chinese nationals had exploited Xisha and Nansha since the remotest times. But the words they use are quite vague: "Already in the 2nd century B.C. in the reign of the Emperor Wudi of the Han Dynasty, Chinese navigators sailed in the South China Sea (...) [as received] Overcoming all kinds of difficulties, successive generations of Chinese developed the resources of those 2 archipelagoes by the sweat of their brows (...) At least as early as the days of the Tang and Song Dynasties, Chinese people had lived and practised fishing and other productive activities on the islands of Xisha and Nansha."

By means of photographs and films they try to suggest that those "productive activities" included crop planting and livestock breeding. But it is said in the document produced by the Chinese Foreign Ministry itself (note No 1).

"In the book Nanzhou Yiwu Zhi, Wan Zhen thus described sea navigation between the Malay Peninsula and the Chinese mainland in Han Times: "Sailing northeastward, one arrives at Daqiton, then crosses the Changhai Sea where the water is shallow and there are many magnetic rocks." Changhai is at present called South China Sea; the 'magnetic rocks' are the sandbanks and reefs of Xisha and Nansha, in those days still under the surface of the water. For his part, Kang Tai wrote in his Funan Zhuan: "In the Changhai Sea, there are coral islands with a flat bedrock on which corals grow."

Now, one may ask, how could submerged reefs and coral islands have sustained crops and livestock? One way, at the most, admit that Chinese fishermen came to those islands, just as fishermen from other countries did. But to assert that they "developed the resources of those islands" is groundless.

In support of its claim that China exercised effective jurisdiction over Xisha and Nansha, Beijing puts forward nine "facts" which in its eyes were most significant. Of these nine facts, seven relate to Xisha and only two to Nansha, evidence of the even flimsier base on which the Chinese claim of sovereignty over the latter rest.

One of the two facts relating to Nansha is the protest lodged by the Qing court against the survey conducted by a German ship in the two archipelagoes. It must be pointed out right away that the German ship came only to Truong Sa, never to Hoang Sa. Then, one may rightly wonder why the Qing court had kept mum when a year before, in 1892, the ships Egeria and Penguin, probably belonging to the British American Navy, had come to Hoang Sa for exactly the same purpose.

The second fact presupposes that Xisha and Nansha then bore the names of Qianlichangsha and Wanlishtang, which is far from proven. Besides, even supposing that they were the same, this is by no means a valid juridical argument in support of Beijing's claim of sovereignty.

As for the seven facts relating to Hoang Sa, they either presuppose that these islands bore the names of Jiurulezhou or Qizhouyang, or involve some action taken by the local administration of Guangdong.

There can be no better manifestation of a state's sovereignty over a territory than the establishment of local administration. Yet the Chinese occupation of Hoang Sa in 1956 and 1974 was only the military occupation of a territory which had belonged to another state for many centuries, not a res nullius or res derelicta, and this can by no means confer territorial sovereignty. Indeed, before that occupation, China had never set up any administration on that archipelago. That the Chinese Admiral Li Zhun had taken his gunboats to some of its islands in 1909 was only an illegal act, a violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Vietnam.

In addition to those "facts," Beijing claims it possesses maps that support its pretensions; for instance, the Huang Qing Gezhi Sheng Fentu (Map of Provinces Directly Under the Imperial Authority of the Qing; 1755, reign of Qianlong); The Da Qing Wannian Yitong Dili Quantu (Map of the Eternally Unified Great Qing Empire; 1817, reign of Jiaqing). But so far those maps have not been produced. Is it because there has been no time to doctor them?

No Chinese right to those archipelagoes [as received] after producing what it claims to be evidence of Chinese sovereignty over the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes, the Chinese Foreign Ministry concludes:

"The many historical facts mentioned above fully prove that China was the first to discover, exploit, develop and administer the Xisha and Nansha Islands. For more than a thousand years, successive Chinese Governments have exercised jurisdiction over them."

On the subject of territorial sovereignty in international law, the time is gone when a pope, Alexander 6 Borgia, could have an imaginary line traced which crossed the Poles and a point 100 nautical miles west of the Cape Verde Islands and then decree that all lands found and to be found, discovered and to be discovered east of that line would go to Portugal and west of that line to Spain. The time is also past when in order to justify one's claim on some territory it is enough to invoke the theory of the right of discovery. No country can now assume priority over some territory on the pretext that one of its navigators has seen it through his spyglass. The theory of "fictive occupation" which replaced the theory of discovery has also been criticized and the right it engenders is regarded as only a conditional and temporary one. From the 19th century onward, the theory of "effective occupation" has asserted itself in international law. Even after the abrogation of the Berlin Act of 1855 by the Saint Germain convention of 10 September 1919, this theory has prevailed in international common law.

Occupation can only be exercised on unoccupied or abandoned territory. Wartime occupation or military occupation in peace time are totally different problems and never lead to the establishment of the occupying state's territorial sovereignty.

The evidence produced by Beijing and its interpretation of the socalled discovery by Chinese navigators of the Hoang Sa and Truong Sa Archipelagoes can in no way establish Chinese territorial sovereignty on them.

Chinese activities on those islands, as described by Beijing, did not go beyond fishing and the gathering of marine products by individual fishermen, and did not include any initiative by the state, and yet, the occupation of territories without a lawful owner can only be initiated by a state. How could activities by Chinese fishermen -- who were, what's more, not the only ones to operate there -- give rise to any right for the Chinese state?

It must be noted that the Chinese side never alludes to any occupation of Hoang Sa and Truong Sa, and this is doubtless, not inadvertent. For a long time those archipelagoes have been under Vietnamese sovereignty; not only were they discovered by Vietnamese but the Vietnamese state has exploited and developed their resources and set up an administration, which is proof of uninterrupted Vietnamese presence and exercise of sovereignty. Hoang Sa and Truong Sa are part of Vietnamese territory, not res nullius or res derelicta. As it is not easy for Beijing to demonstrate that China had occupied them, another notion has been put forward which implies that there had been "occupation": It is claimed that Chinese Governments had exercised jurisdiction over those archipelagoes.

But then this question must be asked: How could China have exercised jurisdiction upon a territory over which it could not claim sovereignty? Li Zhun's landing on some of the Hoang Sa Islands in 1909, or even the total occupation by violence of that archipelago by the present Beijing Government, are illegal and constitute violation of Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity. These actions cannot legitimize Chinese territorial pretensions.

The Chinese side claims that China had repeatedly struggled to defend its "sovereignty" on those archipelagoes, implying that it actually possessed that "sovereignty." The scanty arguments put forward in support of this claim fall under four categories:

1. It is claimed that some French officials declared in 1921 and that (?in) 1929 the Paracels (Xisha) must be considered Chinese. Such declarations related only to Hoang Sa. But how could any French officials, while continuing to hold that the Truong Sa Islands are Vietnamese, have considered the Hoang Sa Chinese?

In fact, by the Tianquin convention of May 18, 1884, China pledged to give up its nominal suzerainty over Vietnam -- whose territory included Hoang Sa and Truong Sa -- and to recognize and respect all accords signed between France and Vietnam. The Beijing treaty of 1898 stipulated that the status quo ante was to be maintained on islands in the South China Sea. Long before that, Vietnamese sovereignty had been exercised over Hoang Sa and Truong Sa. Declarations by French officials, whoever they were and whatever their number, could in no way alter formal agreements signed between the French Government and the Chinese Qing court.

Indeed, facts provide an answer to the question of whether or not France, which represented Vietnam in foreign affairs, was disposed to withdraw from Hoang Sa and Truong Sa in the 1920's. In 1925, the S/S de Lanessan was sent to Hoang Sa to conduct survey operations. The same ship sailed to Truong Sa in 1927 to do the same. In 1930, the S/S Malicieuse and several other ships were sailed to Hoang Sa. Before that, in 1925, Than Trong Hue, the war minister of the court of Hua, had declared that Hoang Sa had always been Vietnamese.

2. It is claimed that following Japan's surrender in 1945 the two archipelagoes "were again placed under the administration of the Chinese Government."

This deliberately vague assertion is a distortion of the truth: The men who then represented Jiang Jieshi (Chiang Kai-shek) in Vietnam were acting in the name of the allies, not in the name of China. Their mission was to disarm the Japanese troops, not to take in hand the administration of the country.

Besides, their sphere of activity stopped at the 16th parallel. Thus when Chiang Kai-shek troops landed on Ba Binh (Itu Aba) Island south of that parallel, they overstepped their mission and violated Vietnam's sovereignty and territorial integrity.

Nothing at all leads to the conclusion that Hoang Sa and Truong Sa "were again placed under the administration of the Chinese Government."

Not a single provision of the peace treaty signed in San Francisco on September 8, 1951 handed those islands over to China or any other country. Article 2 (F) of this treaty only stipulated that "Japan renounces all rights, titles and claims on the Spratley and Paracels Islands."

As a matter of course, those archipelagoes which had belonged to Vietnam before the Japanese occupation must by right come back to Vietnam.

3. The Chinese side invokes such unilateral actions by the Chinese authorities as the protests they lodged on some occasions or the Chinese names they have given to islands in Bien Dong (Eastern Sea). This argument is wide off the mark. China has absolutely no right or title to those archipelagoes which are Vietnamese territory.

As for the Chinese maps of Bien Dong, it serves no purpose for Beijing to invoke the Chiang Kai-shek maps of 1934-35. It is enough to examine the maps published in 1973 by the People's Republic of China or those printed in the historical sketch of contemporary China, where China's southern frontier extends as far south as the Zengmy Shoal close to the Malaysian Coast to get an idea of Chinese expansionist designs.

4. It is claimed that in some maps published abroad those archipelagoes are marked as Chinese. This [is] quite possible. Everyone knows that the history of those islands is a complicated one. Besides, if some maps consider them Chinese, others clearly indicate that they are Vietnamese, E.G. the map "East Indies and the Further India" published in Philips' Pocket Atlas of the World (London, 1969).

ANNIVERSARY OF KAMPUCHEAN NATIONAL DAY MARKED

Leaders' Greetings

BK071642 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Text] Today, 7 January, Vietnamese party and state leaders Le Duan, general secretary of the VCP; Truong Chinh, chairman of the Council of State; Pham Van Dong, chairman of the Council of Ministers; and Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the National Assembly; sent the following message to Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP and chairman of the PRK Council of State; Chea Sim, chairman of the PRK National Assembly; and Chan Si, acting chairman of the PRK Council of Ministers, in Phnom Penh.

On the occasion of the PRK National Day, 7 January, on behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the SRV National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and ourselves, we wish to convey to you, and through you to the Kampuchean people, the KPRP Central Committee, the PRK National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, our deep sentiment and warm greetings.

Three years ago the heroic Kampuchean people, under the glorious banner of the KNUFNS, rose up and overthrew the reactionary Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique, saving Kampuchea from a danger of genocide unprecedented in its history and eliminating a hotbed of war and a base to attack Kampuchea's neighbors and to serve the Beijing authorities' expansionist and hegemonic policy. Following the historic victory on 17 April 1985 of the resistance against U.S. aggression for national salvation, the great victory of 7 January 1979 and the founding of the People's Republic of Kampuchea have ushered in a new, very resplendent era in Kampuchean history--the era of a genuinely independent and free Kampuchea when the Kampuchean people have become real masters of their national destiny.

Over the past three years, under the leadership of the KPRP and with their traditions of staunch struggle and industrious and creative labor, the Kampuchean people have effectively defended and built their country in all fields and foiled all the perfidious sabotage plots and acts of the Beijing expansionists in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces. The Fourth KPRP Congress and the first really free and democratic general elections of Kampuchean people were successfully held. Kampuchea's rebirth and the Kampuchean people's increasing confidence in and attachment to the new regime prove the steady advance and the irreversibility of the situation in Kampuchea. The prestige and position of the PRK are constantly rising in the world.

The Vietnamese people are highly elated at the fraternal Kampuchean people's major victories and draw a strong inspiration from this in building socialism and defending their beloved country. We are determined to fully discharge our duty under the Vietnam-Kampuchea treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation and will together with the Kampuchean people do all we can to protect and foster the special friendship and all-sided cooperation between our two countries as well as to strengthen the solidarity and alliance among Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam -- one of our vital strategies, a firm guarantee for the independence and the success of socialist construction of each country and a factor for safeguarding peace, security and cooperation in Southeast Asia.

On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the VCP, the SRV National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers, we would like to avail ourselves of this opportunity to express our sincere and profound gratitude to the Kampuchean people, the KPRP and the PRK National Assembly, the Council of State and the Council of Ministers for the great assistance and valuable support they have constantly given to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary struggle.

We sincerely wish the fraternal Kampuchean people, under the correct leadership of the KPRP, many new and still bigger successes in national construction and defense and wish that the friendship, militant solidarity and mutual cooperation and assistance in all fields between our two countries is constantly consolidated and fruitfully developed.

Our amicable and respectful salutation to you, comrades.

Nguyen Co Thach's Greetings

BK071140 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Jan 82

[Text] Comrade Nguyen Co Thach, foreign minister of the SRV, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the PRK, on the occasion of the third anniversary of the 7 January Independence Day of the PRK. The message says: On the occasion of the National Independence Day of the fraternal PRK on 7 January, I would like to extend to you profound sentiments and best wishes.

In the past 3 years under the correct leadership of the KPRP, the fraternal Kampuchean people made great feats in building a new life and opposing the policy of hegemonic expansion of the Beijing reactionaries and their lackeys.

By pursuing a correct foreign policy, the prestige of the PRK has been enhanced with every passing day on the international arena and the PRK has made active contributions to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

May the great militant solidarity and friendship and the ties of all-round cooperation of our three fraternal countries -- Vietnam, Kampuchea and Laos -- increase and develop ceaselessly with every passing day.

I wish you comrade good health and many more successes in your noble mission.

Hanoi Radio Commentary

BK061203 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Jan 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] January 7, 1979, is an important landmark in the thousand-year old history of the Kampuchean people. On that day the Kampuchean people completely overthrew the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan regime, taking Kampuchea into a new era of independence and freedom in which the Kampuchean people will become the real master of their destiny.

The Vietnamese people and the whole of progressive mankind rejoice at this event. This victory dealt a heavy blow at Beijing expansionism, which masterminded and used Pol Pot to attack Vietnam's southwestern border provinces, thus threatening Vietnam's peace and security. This achievement is a measure of the strength of the three independent and free Indochinese countries, now advancing toward socialism.

Over the past 3 years, despite numerous difficulties, revival has indeed taken place in Kampuchea. From the throes of death, the Kampuchean people have risen once more. The greeness of the two annual rice crops can now be seen on previously fallow land. Schools and pagodas which were turned into prisons and torture centers have resumed normal activities. Cities, villages and markets which were once covered with an atmosphere of death are now crowded. Families are reunited. More than ever before, the Kampuchean people are the true master of the destiny of their country. The new administration, elected by the people, is effectively controlling the country. A new life is budding.

Over the past 3 years, with its independent, peaceful and nonaligned foreign policy, the PRK has become a positive factor for peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Its prestige is increasing in the international arena. The country enjoys strong support and warm sentiments from friends all over the five continents.

In face of the Kampuchean people's great victories and firm development, the Beijing expansionists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists, are wooing the reactionary circles in some ASEAN countries and trying to foster the Pol Pot remnants and other Khmer reactionaries in an attempt to reverse the situation in Kampuchea. They mislead public opinion by attempting to set up various alliances and fronts. They masterminded the convening of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea and misused the UN forum to demand the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, opposing the legal agreement reached between the PRK and the SRV. They even demanded the imposition of a political solution on Kampuchea, interfering in the internal affairs of the Kampuchean people. But all their maneuvers and plots were smashed.

Events have shown the steady and irreversible advance of the PRK and affirmed that the State Council of the PRK is the sole authentic representative of the Kampuchean people.

As a sincere and close friend of the Kampuchean people, the Vietnamese people are elated at the great and all-sided victories of the Kampuchean people. We are very happy to note that the militant solidarity and cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea have been further consolidated and developed.

Welcoming Kampuchea's great festive day, we sincerely wish that the Kampuchean people firmly and steadily advance on the road toward socialism. With determination and loyalty, we will fully implement the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries, thus strengthening the close militant solidarity between the two peoples of Vietnam and Kampuchea.

7 Jan NHAN DAN Editorial

BK071118 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 6 Jan 82

[NHAN DAN 7 January editorial: "Three Years of Glorious Successes for Kampuchea"]

[Text] Three years ago, on 7 January 1979, an event of historic significance took place on the Indochinese Peninsula when the Kampuchean people, in close coordination with the war for national defense of the Vietnamese people, won complete victory in their heroic offensive and uprising.

With this great victory the Kampuchean people eradicated the scourge of genocide and yoke of neocolonialist slavery imposed by the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists and their henchmen -- the Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. The spearhead often used by the Chinese reactionaries to intimidate Vietnam in the past was broken up, and the military springboard prepared by Beijing for its annexation of the Indochinese countries and expansion to other countries in Southeast Asia was smashed with the birth of the PRK.

The 7 January 1979 victory has ushered in an era of independence and freedom for the Kampuchean people to begin socialist construction while marking the start of a glorious period of development of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation among the three fraternal countries on the Indochinese Peninsula.

Over the past 3 years, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party, the PRK has gone through a difficult but successful stage. With its own efforts and the solidarity and cooperation obtained from fraternal and friendly countries -- in just a short period of time -- the Kampuchean people have recorded many important achievements, thus creating favorable conditions for the future progress of their country. The revolutionary administration has been further consolidated at all levels and the revolutionary armed forces have been strengthened and have scored many successes in tracking down and wiping out enemy remnants and defending the revolutionary gains and people's peaceful labor.

On the economic front the revolutionary administration has paid great attention to stabilizing the people's lives and restoring and accelerating agricultural and industrial production. In 1981, despite natural calamities in certain areas, peasants throughout the country planted rainy season rice on 1.33 million hectares, doubling the area planted to this rice in 1979. Almost all factories have resumed operation while the postal communication system has been restored and the public health network has been expanded with more than 11,000 cadres.

In 1980 and 1981 hospitals in the country gave 15 million medical checkups, treated more than 400,000 patients and dispensed medicines for about 15 million prescriptions. As many as 1.4 million students from kindergarten to college levels enrolled for the 1981-82 academic year. Time-honored culture has been restored and preserved. As the situation in the country has become stable, general elections to the first National Assembly were held by the people and the first Constitution of the PRK has subsequently been adopted.

In the international arena, with its foreign policy based on peace, friendship and cooperation, the PRK has gradually broadened its diplomatic relations, winning the recognition of more than 30 countries and national liberation movements, including the Republic of India -- one of the important countries in the Nonaligned Movement. The peace initiatives it has made in conjunction with Vietnam and Laos with regard to Southeast Asia -- at various conferences of the foreign ministers of the three Indochinese countries as well as at several international forums -- have won ever greater support from world public opinion. Implementing the resolution of the Fourth People's Revolutionary Party Congress, the Kampuchean people are continuing to move forward.

Despite their bitter setbacks, however, the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionary forces, are frenziedly opposing the Kampuchean revolutionary administration in an attempt to reinstate the universally condemned genocidal clique. Over the past 3 years they have carried out the most barbarous schemes to counter and undermine the PRK and have continued to kill the Khmer people. Under the cover of humanitarian aid, they have supplied food and weapons to remnants of the Pol Pot clique and other reactionary groups and turned certain areas in Thailand into shelters for these elements so that they can carry out sabotage activities against Kampuchea. Their face is disgusting and their crimes are unforgivable.

Last year they called for the convening of the so-called international conference on Kampuchea and rallied the elements already forsaken by their own people in preparation for the performance of such villainous tricks as the formation of a united front and a coalition government. Everyone is well aware, however, that this was merely a plan by Beijing in an attempt to bring genocide to Kampuchea again.

We are elated at the great achievements recorded by fraternal Kampuchea. Vietnamese cadres and soldiers performing their duties in Kampuchea in furtherance of the treaty of peace, friendship and cooperation between the two countries and in the spirit of internationalism have won the love and assistance of the Kampuchean people. We are also elated at the glorious development of the militant solidarity and all-round cooperation between Vietnam and Kampuchea as well as among the Vietnamese, Kampuchean and Lao peoples. These constitute an invincible strength to foil all truculent schemes of the Beijing expansionists and the imperialists and to ensure victory for revolution in each country, thus contributing to the cause of peace and stability in Southeast Asia and the world as a whole.

PRK Ambassador's Statement

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[Statement by the PRK ambassador to the SRV on Kampuchean National Day, 7 January -- recorded in Kampuchean fading into Vietnamese translation]

[Excerpt] All the people of Kampuchea are singlemindedly united around the revolutionary government and are determined to protect their revolutionary gains and their peaceful and happy life, to move forward to build their prosperous future and to prevent the reactionary Son Sann-Sihanouk-Khieu Samphan clique -- which is no different from the Pol Pot clique -- from setting fire to their own house and from ushering in a war of destruction against their people and the PRK.

At present, the so-called Kampuchean issue does not exist. The consequences of the killing and persecution of the people and the consequences of the untold suffering and grief created by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary regime during its 3 years, 8 months and 20 days in power have been basically overcome following the glorious victory of 7 January 1979 -- the day on which the KNUFNS, supported by Vietnam, completely overthrew that brutal regime, unprecedented in mankind's history.

The revival of the Kampuchean nation is quite sensible and logical. It is a great source of joy for all of progressive mankind. Should an issue ever arise, it would only be the issue that all the hegemonist and imperialist forces must immediately end all their aggressive and interfering actions and that all the Southeast Asian nations must discuss and reach an agreement over various regional issues on the basis of equality, respect for each other, nonimposition of views on each other and nonexternal interference in order to guarantee peace and stability in the Southeast Asian region, as already proposed by the past conferences of Kampuchean, Vietnamese and Lao foreign ministers and as recently confirmed by the Vientiane consultative conference of the socialist countries' vice foreign ministers.

This is the greatest desire and the strongest demand by the innocent Kampuchean people as well as by the peace- and justice-loving people in the world. On the occasion of the third anniversary of the Kampuchean people's 7 January victory, once again I would like to express our goodwill and desire to establish good-neighbor relations with Thailand, as well as with other ASEAN states, and to establish stability and peace in Southeast Asia. We strongly condemn the dangerous maneuvers of the Chinese expansionists who, in collusion with the U.S. imperialists and other reactionaries, are openly protecting, fostering and supporting the genocidal fascist Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique and the Son Sann-Sihanouk clique so that they can return to sabotage the peaceful life of the Kampuchean people.

The ploy used by the U.S. imperialists in collusion with the Beijing expansionists and other reactionary forces to secure the U.N. vote for the retention of the Kampuchean seat at the United Nations for the Pol Pot clique is a totally wrongful action which is tantamount to adorning a dirty guy with fragrant flowers. We hope that the forces of justice will struggle to quickly kick the representative of a brutal guy by the name of Pol Pot out of this highest international organ, in conformity with the U.N. Charter and mankind's conscience.

The celebration of the third National Day -- the anniversary of the 7 January historic victory -- has shown more clearly to the enemies that the Kampuchean situation is irreversible. Although a period of 3 years of relatively short, thanks to the genuine and correct line of the KPRP, the clear-sightedness of the revolutionary administration, the firm confidence, singlemindedness and revolutionary heroism of all the cadres, combatants, workers and people and the cause of defending and building an independent, free, democratic and nonaligned PRK on the path toward socialism, the Kampuchean revolution has continued to make its irresistible headway.

The Kampuchean people will eternally preserve their exceptional solidarity -- a solidarity which no force can destroy -- with the Vietnamese people and army and will preserve forever the firm solidarity between Kampuchea, Laos and Vietnam. This is a vital factor for the struggle of the nations on the Indochinese Peninsula for their common revolutionary cause and common interests.

The Kampuchean people would like to extend their profound gratitude to the VCP and the government and fraternal people of Vietnam for the invaluable support and assistance they have given the Kampuchean people's revolutionary cause during their long struggle against the imperialists and the Chinese expansionists and hegemonists.

The Kampuchean people would like to express their sincere gratitude to the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries as well as to various international organizations and the many progressive and peace- and justice-loving forces for giving their all-round support to the Kampuchean people's just struggle for national salvation.

Long live the National Day -- the 7 January historic day!

Long live the exceptional solidarity between Kampuchea, Vietnam and Laos!

Long live the growing socialist system!

Long live the strength of the three revolutionary currents!

Thank you all friends, the radio and television audience.

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